

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## UNITED STATES TROOPS REACH BRITAIN SAFELY

Bearing of Men Gives Evidence of Long Military Training—Visit Paid to Camp Where the Regulars Are Quartered

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was permitted to visit a camp where some regiments of the United States regulars were quartered in one of the southern counties of England. They had only arrived on the previous day, but were going through their routine as usual. These men were different from those who marched through London a few weeks ago. These are regulars, and their general bearing is evidence of long military training.

Their physique and equipment equals that of the best of any of the European armies, but what impressed one is the alertness and intelligence remarkably apparent in each and every unit. Despite 20 days' voyage, they were in unaccustomed condition. "The folks at home" may well be proud of these sons and brothers, the advance representatives of America's expeditionary force.

Talks with the boys elicited the fact that the voyage had not been entirely without incident, but happily nothing untoward had occurred. They were all anxious to know whether friends and relatives at home would know of their safe arrival, and the officers and men alike were full of enthusiasm at the prospects of what they will accomplish, and there is no lack of modest confidence in their ability to achieve big things.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Admiral and the Ambassador stand one on either side of the flagstaff. Old Glory hangs sleepily in the heat about the flagstaff on the balcony. The two men are the representatives in another, but not a "foreign" land of that New World which has come in to redress the balance of the Old. There can be no doubt which figure appeals more to the crowd. Dr. Page is a great ambassador, a patriot, a man who sees deeply and holds firmly to essentials which the ordinary run of men never realize, a man therefore with a vision, so far as visions are possible to men with frockcoats and tall hats, and ready to make sacrifices or to stand firm in a way which the mere reader of newspapers has no means of gauging. But till the world gets further away than it is now from those ideas of military glory which are so deeply ingrained in its consciousness, it will not see past the drab exterior of the modern democrat to the spirit and motives which animate him. Hence it will keep its chief plaudits for the time being.

In this case, nevertheless, the uniform deserves the plaudits. Admiral Sims is a fine sailor. He is trusted and even loved by British sailors who have worked with him, but if he had been in the morning coat and not in the uniform one hopes that the crowd would have seen the essential man. As he stands there with his hand coming now and then slowly, almost indifferently, to the salute, a fine tall figure of a man with that sea-tanned complexion and pointed silver beard, which strictly entitle him to be called "handsome," Americans must feel a sense of elation that their young men in khaki and their young men in blue are led into the fight by men of the stamp of Pershing and Sims. There is an atmosphere of mastery about Admiral Sims expressed, even in that little quick circular wave he suddenly gives with his hand to hurry up a lagging detachment in the procession of the American troops through London, which he has been watching, but watching with a detachment, almost an indifference, as though he were determined to perform his functions with as little expenditure of mental and physical energy as possible. As a matter of fact, there is no indifference. Admiral Sims knows just exactly what this march past of American soldiers in London means in terms of sacrifice and sorrow, and it is not difficult to detect the emotion in his face. The crowd cheer him for the sake of his uniform, but also for the qualities of character which can be almost as clearly seen by the multitude, the "straightness," the concentration on the task in hand, the natural dignity which enables Admiral Sims to represent the United States with distinction in any society, and the complete absence of any sort or kind of pretentiousness which makes him the most approachable of men. America made no mistake about her commander-in-chief of the United States Navy in European waters.

The two Americans look down on the marching soldiers framed on either side by the crowded pavements, a moving line of khaki passing between two lines of mainly black and white, with many bursts of khaki also and an occasional touch of color lent by some strange and foreign uniforms. A crowded group of secretaries and other officials with their wives and guests form the background and the windows above make a grand stand for the stenographers and messengers

## CANADA PLANNING FOURTH WAR LOAN

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fourth domestic war loan will be floated in November and will probably be for \$100,000,000 and at a rate which will net the subscribers nearly 6 per cent, it was learned today. Sir Thomas White stated that between now and November a nation-wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The capture of Monte San Gabriele, the official news of which was announced by certain news agencies yesterday, is still waiting for confirmation. It is General Cardona's method, however, always to be slow in making his announcements, and therefore it may be that the agencies giving the news as officially vouches for were merely anticipating the truth. If it is true that the great mountain has been captured, then the way has been opened for an advance into the Chia-povana Valley, in a way which would enable the Italians, if the advance were successfully pushed home, to cut the communications between the Austrian armies on the Julian front and those around Gorizia and in Istria. What is known for certain is that heavy fighting is still going on round the fringes of the Bainsizza Plateau.

On the western fronts the fighting is still one of aircraft and big guns, English apparently being engaged in a policy of steadily dropping explosives on the aerodromes, munition dumps and railway connections of the Germans in northern France and Flanders.

On the eastern front the garrison of Riga is slowly retreating northeast in the direction of Petrograd, and apparently is at present occupying the line of the River Aa which it has crossed near Hintzenberg.

German View of Riga Battle

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Lieutenant-General Baron von Ardenne has an interesting article in the Berliner Tageblatt on the fall of Riga? He says:

"As a military action, the fall of Riga presents a first-class warlike deed. It had been planned some time ago, and very circumspectly, but had to wait for a convenient day. The Russians, too, had prepared for this attack for a long time. They had erected on the western shore of Duene a formidable bridgehead in the shape of a semicircle of a radius of 30 kilometers, extending beyond the River Aa. The Russian positions at the last named point were evacuated a few days ago, thus shortening the line of defense considerably and increasing its formidability. Fully nine Russian divisions of infantry were employed in defense of this bridgehead. Extending upstream to Frederickstadt, there were four more infantry divisions and one cavalry division. Altogether, the Russians had assembled fully 150,000 men.

The bridgehead itself was occupied by the Sixth and Second Siberian and Third Russian Army Corps and one brigade of Lithuanians, while the adjoining fortifications were occupied by the Twenty-first Russian Army Corps and two brigades of the Lithuanian Corps, not counting troops at the mouth of the Dvina. This extensive bridgehead formed a dangerous salient for a Russian aggression toward Mitau, Tuukum, and, furthermore, against the East Prussian frontier. The eastern shore of Dvina is dotted with fortification, and the two shores of the River Jaeger in themselves represent very strong lines of fortifications.

It required heroic determination to attack this position with a less numerous army. The German troops advanced against Riga and the bridgehead at the road which, leading from Mitau, crosses the Tirlu swamps, but the main attack took place at Duenehof in the country around Uxkall. After terrific fighting four positions heavily protected by wire entanglements were taken, and on the first day of the battle Riga's western suburb and the River Little Jaeger fell into German hands. The Russian commanding general left Riga hurriedly that same day. Riga was captured on Sept. 2, and the German troops drove the Russian armies before them across the River Great Jaeger.

The enemy fled in a northeasterly direction with a haste that easily explains the comparatively small number of prisoners captured by the Germans. But the booty of war material at Riga was enormous.

Meanwhile, the German cavalry has cut off the Russian fortress garrison at the Duene's estuary, and German U-boats will prevent them from leaving by sea. The fall of this fortress may be expected within a few days. The enemy's line of retreat along the

(Continued on page four, column one)

## GRAND DUKES IN RUSSIA ARRESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Two papers report that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and his wife and the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch are under arrest for complicity in a counterrevolutionary plot.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY IN INDIA

Mr. Montagu, in Interview, Explains Purpose of Proposed Trip to the East—Policy Recognizes India's Growth

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"We should be glad to know what is the purpose of your policy in India. Do you intend always to govern us without our help or do you propose to us to govern ourselves? Will you spread representative institutions and education among us to the extent that one day we shall be able to say you found us helpless, you gave us unity, prosperity, responsibility?" That was the question India had put to England, the Secretary of State for India remarked in an interview, and he proceeded to answer it with that extraordinarily wide and comprehensive grasp of this subject in all its ramifications and interrelations and unique capacity for exposition which made his speeches on finance and other subjects when he was a member of the Asquith War Cabinet educational to an unusual degree.

In opening the interview, Mr. Montagu drew a vivid picture of the material progress of India under British rule. Even today, however, India is a country of undeveloped resources and of enormous poverty, and when it is remembered that all except 10 per cent of its population of over 300,000,000 can neither read nor write, it becomes clear that India has a long way to go before full responsibility could become practicable. Hence the necessity, as Mr. Montagu pointed out in the House of Commons, of proceeding by gradual steps.

After explaining how the Morley reform bill, the last big step forward prior to the war, aimed at securing expression for Indian public opinion through institutions on which Indians were represented, he pointed out that though these institutions served to focus the expression of educated Indian opinion in the form of resolutions discussed and passed, the latter were in no way binding on the Government and therefore Indian people were still in the position that they felt that control over their own destinies was not sufficiently in their own hands.

This was the position when the war broke out, but people get tired of simply talking, if it leads to nothing tangible. They demand that their words be effective in producing deeds. With the outbreak of the war, India's wonderful deeds raised the whole Indian question afresh, and at the recent meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet the right of India to a place in all future conferences was definitely recognized. Thus another great forward step was taken.

There remained, however, to be answered that question by India formulated at the head of this dispatch, and the answer finally came in that carefully drawn-up statement read in the House of Commons by Mr. Montagu on Aug. 20: "I am now going to India for this reason." Mr. Montagu said,

"As a military action, the fall of Riga presents a first-class warlike deed. It had been planned some time ago, and very circumspectly, but had to wait for a convenient day. The Russians, too, had prepared for this attack for a long time. They had erected on the western shore of Duene a formidable bridgehead in the shape of a semicircle of a radius of 30 kilometers, extending beyond the River Aa. The Russian positions at the last named point were evacuated a few days ago, thus shortening the line of defense considerably and increasing its formidability. Fully nine Russian divisions of infantry were employed in defense of this bridgehead. Extending upstream to Frederickstadt, there were four more infantry divisions and one cavalry division. Altogether, the Russians had assembled fully 150,000 men.

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show India how serious we are. We have announced our principle. We have said where we are going and we have already removed a long-standing Indian grievance by granting commission rank in the British army to Indians."

Another two questions, Mr. Montagu was good enough to answer. "What is the probable effect of this policy on Indian extremists?" and "Is this new policy a national one or may it possibly be reversed by any future government?" Mr. Montagu's reply to the first question was that the extremists were a small body numerically, though large vocally. Their strength hitherto had been that uncertainty as to purpose and the tendency of the Government had given extremists some influence over politicians who desired not revolution but an extension of liberty. Now that a clear policy and a feasible policy, of which progressive installments would be given, had been enunciated, he had no fears that the extremists would be able to cause trouble.

As to the second question, Mr. Montagu said there would be no turning back because there could be none, though some governments might go more slowly than others. There could be no turning back because India's advance toward responsible government was a matter of growth and British policy was the recognition of the former Russian War Minister and the chief of the general staff must destroy the legend of Germany's guilt of starting the war. He considers it is irrefutably established that not Germany chose the time for the war, but the military party surrounding the Tzar who was under the influence of France and England.

The importance of the "new disclosures," according to the Chancellor, is that the Tzar in the last days preceding the war concluded, thanks to the Kaiser's efforts, that Germany did not desire war and in consequence ordered the cancellation of the Russian mobilization, but this order was disregarded and thwarted by "two criminals" who gave the lie to the Tzar's command.

Herr Michaelis also asserts that Mr. Sazonoff frustrated an order from the Tzar to General Yanushkevitch to give conciliatory assurances to Germany's Ambassador because Russia's Foreign Minister feared that the German Ambassador might undertake further steps for preventing the threatened war. Herr Michaelis asked who was behind these men, and answered his own question. "A French group of chauvinists, Poincaré and his associates."

He asserts it is quite well known that M. Poincaré was elected in view of the coming aggressive war by France and Russia and that General Soukhomlinoff came to Paris to help M. Poincaré to secure election and made a statement about the Russian Army and mobilization which he repeated in a tone intended to irritate Germany in widely-read articles in the Bourse Gazette on Russia's preparedness just prior to the war. Herr Michaelis also drags in England, stating that her aggressive plans against Germany had long been prepared by influential groups in France, England and Russia. Finally, he endeavored to prove that thus preparing an aggressive war and while secretly mobilizing Russia endeavored through General Soukhomlinoff, Geen Yanushkevitch and others to deceive Germany as to Russia's intentions.

Herr Michaelis' summing up is familiar. France and England eager for booty and power wanted to destroy Germany and England "was of opinion that it was a fight for hegemony of Europe as Lord Grey once said. England did not like to see this hegemony, which she believed menaced, contested." Had Germany really lusted for power and conquest, Herr Michaelis concluded, she could have seized many better opportunities for precipitating a war.

GERMAN PRESS BUREAUS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Germany will tell Pope Benedict the German people want no gain from the war, but only a durable peace guaranteed by international treaties, according to an authoritative forecast published today by Vorwärts.

The Socialists organ added that Germany will hold, if her enemies refuse this sort of a peace, that the fall of Riga "is not to be the last success of German arms."

Efforts to induce Secretary Lansing to reiterate his statement of Wednesday brought to him this morning the remark, "I dislike to talk about peace when we are at war."

GERMAN REPLY TO THE POPE AWAITED

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GERMAN SUCCESS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued on Wednesday deals with the war operations in German East Africa. It says:

A junction has been effected between the Anglo-Belgian column and a Belgian column operating in German East Africa, the two columns meeting in touch 97 miles southwest of Kilossa. The Belgians have crossed the Ulanga River near Mahenge.

We inflicted severe losses on the Germans retreating towards Mahenge.

We are firmly established at Tunduru.

Nearly 400 Germans surrendered at Kakera, northeast of Kilossa, to the colored South Africans who had invaded Kakera.

GERMANY'S AIR RAID ON ADRIANOPOLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued yesterday says: Naval airplanes dropped bombs with good effect on the railroad station and bridge at Adrianople on Sunday night.

Referring to commission regulation

Mr. Brush said, "A commission should have supervisory powers, but the power of investigation must be left with the investor and his representatives.

There can be no question but

what there have been many advantages

in commission regulation, and the system has undoubtedly accomplished a great deal, but unfortunately it has failed to perform one of its most important functions in its failure to provide for a reliable method of adequately increasing the transportation facilities of the commonwealth."

Mr. Brush outlined in detail his recommendations for remedying Massa-

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## INTERVIEW WITH HERR MICHAELIS

Chancellor Claims Evidence at Soukhomlinoff Trial Shows That Germany Was Not Guilty of Starting the Conflict

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—Herr Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, has given an interview to press representatives which sums up and focusses the press campaign now proceeding in Germany with a view to exploiting the evidence of the Soukhomlinoff trial in favor of Germany. In the interview, Herr Michaelis says the statements of the former Russian War Minister and the chief of the general staff must destroy the legend of Germany's guilt of starting the war. He considers it is irrefutably established that not Germany chose the time for the war, but the military party surrounding the Tzar who was under the influence of France and England.

As to the second question, Mr.

records and documents. In no case was there any resistance.

Federal officials here declared that this literature was sought by the Government as evidence tending to connect I. W. W. leaders with the German War Office.

All the matter confiscated was taken for examination by United States district attorneys, who will report to the department at Washington. The search warrants in each case charged publication of treasonable literature.

In the raid at Spokane, Wash., federal agents seized two strong boxes, one bearing the name of James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., who is held in jail there as a military prisoner, and the other that of Don Sheridan, said to be secretary of a timber workers section of the I. W. W. Rowan was the man who issued orders for a general strike of Industrial Workers in the Northwest, to be effective Aug. 20. After his arrest the proposed strike collapsed.

The raids in the West extended from Arizona north to Washington and east to Colorado. Among the principal cities in which they were conducted were Miami, Ariz., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Missoula, Mont., Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Fresno, Calif., Great Falls, Mont., Everett, Wash., and Butte, Mont.

The organization's agitation in California, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Montana, had included demands for higher wages and other industrial changes. Many acts of violence attending strikes and numerous incendiary fires had been laid at their doors by various state officials.

### Offenses Are "Sedition"

Raids Are to Be Quickly Followed by Indictments

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—United States Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory was informed of the successful raids on the I. W. W. offices throughout the country while a guest of Col. E. M. House here, where he has been stopping before proceeding to the Maine woods for a short vacation. In commenting on the raids, Mr. Gregory said:

"It is no secret that the Industrial Workers of the World have been under suspicion for some time. The Department of Justice conducted a quiet investigation until I was convinced that we were warranted in taking such action.

"I do not need to say that the raids will be followed quickly by indictments if we find anything to warrant them, and the men will be prosecuted to the extent of the law if they deserve it.

"We have operated from Chicago as a center, because that is the headquarters of the organization. The raids extended throughout the West, wherever any special I. W. W. activity had developed. In the West the I. W. W. is a serious problem, but, except for an occasional outcropping here and there, I do not think it generally serious in the East."

Mr. Gregory said offenses would probably be charged under the general term of "sedition."

### Labor's Aid in War Pledged

Peace Seekers Play Into Enemy's Hands, Says Mr. Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Loyal organized labor began its task Wednesday of showing to pacifists and pro-Germans of this country and to the German nation which has looked for a "serial revolution" in the United States, that they have little to hope for from union circles. The convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, beginning its session here, heard patriotic speeches from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the industrial relations committee, and John Spargo, Socialist, along these lines. There are 172 delegates from 20 states in the meeting.

"The man who opposes the war or its prosecution is a traitor," Mr. Gompers said after he had been made permanent chairman. "If a minority in your union opposed a strike, would you let the minority rule you? The same conditions exists in this country in regard to our entry into this war—a small but loud minority of pacifists opposing it; but we are not going to let them rule us."

Mr. Walsh, temporary chairman, said that collective bargaining had already received a tremendous impetus, that when a democratic government fixed the price of coal or other necessities, it asserted the right of the people to control the means of sustenance, and that these steps forced by the war would not be retraced after it is over.

John Spargo, former member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party, nominated Mr. Gompers, and was himself named vice-chairman; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was elected secretary.

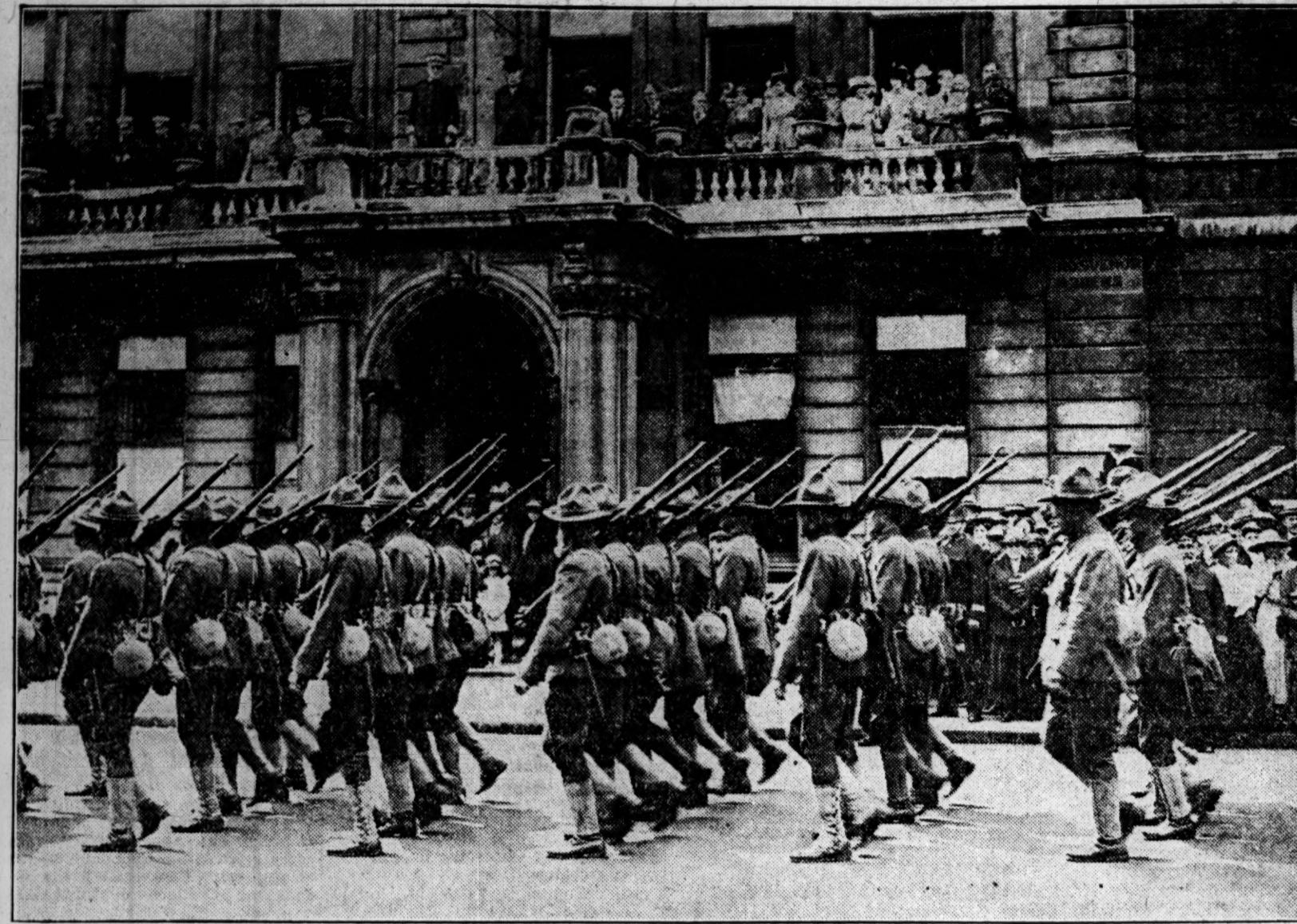
"To ask the Government of the United States now to state specifically the terms of peace," said Mr. Gompers, "is to play, consciously or unconsciously, into the hands of the enemies."

"At this time the military machine of Germany and Austria is upon foreign soil. A peace at this time must necessarily be predicated, in part at least, upon Germany's conquest of these countries and territories."

After referring to reports of German defeats in Flanders, the speaker shouted amid applause:

"Back, back, back from Flanders; back from Serbia; and back, back from France, and then perhaps we must determine the conditions of peace, but not until then."

"Now I know that there are some religious, conscientious objectors and they are opposed to war under all circumstances—nonresisters—and believe that that is the only way out. That may be somewhere in Timbuktu, but not in Germany, or France or



United States troops passing American Embassy with Admiral Sims and Dr. Page on the balcony

© Sport & General

### UNITED STATES TROOPS REACH BRITAIN SAFELY

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Belgium or Serbia or the United States. But ask any man or woman belonging to a labor organization what would his attitude be in the event of a conflict between their fellow workers on the one hand and the employers on the other.

"I hold that a traitor to his country is upon a par with the traitor to his trade. I believe that men have the right to express their dissent, but the expression of dissent is one thing and the organizing of a movement to destroy the will of the majority—that is not right and cannot be tolerated.

"In the midst of war, there can be no discussion with those who have the guns trained upon us."

### Pacifists Blamed for Riga

Russian City's Capture Charged to Three Americans

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Riga was not captured by Germany. Riga was captured by Robert M. La Follette, Bill Stone and Senator Gronna. They captured Riga. If Petrograd is captured, it will be by La Follette, Gronna, Stone and pro-German mayors who lent their assistance to anti-American movements."

So declared Charles Edward Russell, Socialist member of the Root Commission to Russia, on his arrival here today to attend the convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Mr. Russell said the taking of Riga was not important, except as an indication of the extent to which the Russian people are being weakened. "Riga doesn't amount to anything," he said. "We all knew perfectly well before we left Russia that Riga was entirely likely to be taken. Riga is not the question. The great question is whether the German offensive is going to be stopped."

"When the Kaiser gives directions for the capture of Riga, he should not forget La Follette, Gronna and Stone. They are working to strengthen the cause of Germany, prolong the war and slaughter Americans. In this respect they are doing more than all Germany—they and the Peoples Council."

"The interest of Russian people in this war has been steadily understood by the disloyal utterances of copperheads in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Consequently the Russian line is steadily being weakened. Every disloyal word uttered in Congress; every disloyal resolution passed by German agents in the Peoples Council; every occasion on which the Mayor of Chicago defies the Governor and has a copperhead convention in his city; every time any mayor assists the so-called peace movement, news of the fact is instantly sent to Russia, where it is spread around among the people. In consequence, the Russians come to believe that the United States does not mean to fight, that it is going to make peace and that it is going to desert the Allies."

Bomb Found in I. W. W. Quarters

DETROIT, Mich.—A bomb was found among the goods confiscated in the raid of the I. W. W. headquarters here, it was stated today. Federal officials are preparing indictments to make arrests in connection with the discovery.

**TORONTO WAGE INCREASE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—By a vote of 684 to 289 the Toronto street railway employees accepted the award of the Board of Conciliation giving them 70 per cent of the wage increase recently demanded by them. The terms of the agreement to be binding for a period of two years.

**WOMEN OPERATE ELEVATORS**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty women have started to operate the elevators in a big up-town store in place of men called by the draft. They are wearing khaki uniforms.

once. These strong, serious marchers confirm one entirely in the conviction that America is into the war with its full weight. Perhaps their purpose is to safeguard at a critical moment from the menace of an inconclusive peace the once unprepared western democracies which now, weary but resolute, see before them, if they can but hold on, the promise of a world freed from warfare and its preparations.

It was not only the spectators lining the streets who saw an unusual sight. The soldiers themselves, those who allowed their eyes to stray to the right or to the left, saw a gathering such as has not been seen in London since the days of peace. They marched from Waterloo Station to Wellington Barracks and from Wellington Barracks by way of the Horseguards Parade, Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly, Grosvenor Place and Gardens, Buckingham Palace Road to the Green Park which lies between Piccadilly on the north and Buckingham Palace and the Mall on the south. From the park, after luncheon, they went along the Mall and by way of the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall Westminster Bridge and Westminster Bridge Road back to Waterloo Station. The greater part of London had only learnt of the march past from the morning papers, but everywhere the soldiers saw a peace time crowd, women, men over military age, and children predominating, but with a great sprinkling of Dominion soldiers, and men wearing the "silver badge" which signified "servicemen rendered."

The densest crowds were at the three chief points of the route; Whitehall where, on their way to Wellington Barracks, the visitors passed a flag draped balcony filled with ministers of state who had trooped like boys from a Cabinet council in Downing Street; Grosvenor Gardens, where the American Embassy is, and Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty the King and Queen Alexandra came out on the pavement with Mr. Lloyd George, Field Marshal Viscount French and others to watch the march past. The scene here was extraordinary, both during the march past and afterwards when the Green Park sloping up to Piccadilly had suddenly become carpeted with khaki, as the American soldiers spread out over it for the picnic. The great circular space with its white marble memorial to Queen Victoria, where the Mall sweeps round to Constitution Hill and Buckingham Palace Road on right and left respectively, was jammed with people. Only the Victoria Memorial remained a splash of pure white in the midst of the crowd. In a moment, however, when the soldiers began to march past with "eyes left" to the King, the crowd, as if it had been piling up like waves behind a breakwater, suddenly swarmed over the memorial and the white patch had disappeared. It made a first rate grandstand, though the policeman's feelings were rung as they thought of the effect of hoisted boots on marble. With difficulty a good space was kept clear for the soldiers to march by.

London in short had turned out to give its visitors such a welcome as they give to none but their own kinsmen, the greatest welcome they could give in the time. From every building Old Glory or the Union Jack flapped a welcome. Every window had its crowd and many a roof, including that of Buckingham Palace, its small collection of sightseers. A continuous cheer, filled with rare feeling, rose and fell as the procession went on its way. And one must not fail to record

"They're modest. That's what is the matter," says an American who appears to know. "These boys don't regard themselves as the real American Army and they've got to represent it before thousands who have seen real fighting." It may have been so. But, at any rate, the public takes to its heart at once these "contemptibles"—as German statesmen, with their imperial master's other miscalculation in their memory, have yet steered perilously near calling them more than

the "fraternizing" before the march and the buttons that passed through the railings of Wellington Barracks to the girls of London as souvenirs. If it had been possible for London to do more London would have done it. The explanation of the short notice was to be found in the observation balloon high up in the sky and in the circling British aeroplanes. The German would doubtless have celebrated the occasion with an air raid if they had sufficient notice. And here it may be said that nothing has been more desired by the British military authorities, especially Lord Derby, than that the American troops should be welcomed to Britain with all the enthusiasm which the British public is prepared to pour forth. That they have been prevented from carrying out this wish is due to the strict regulations laid down by Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels.

And that there is, at least some wisdom in these regulations is proved. As a high military authority said to the writer: "Suppose the Germans know there is one regiment in England and you say beforehand that three regiments will march through London. The inference clearly is that two are on the sea—and at once the submarines will increase in the Atlantic." As a matter of fact some of the men who marched past the King had only just set foot in England.

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were under cover, and an official notification has been issued pointing out this feature of the raid and urging the populace in the future to take similar care.

### U-BOAT SINKINGS ABOUT THE SAME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Last night's Admiralty statement of British losses from the U-boat warfare during the week ended Sept. 2 shows the same number of vessels lost as in the previous week's statement, but there is a heavy drop in the total arrivals and departures. Particulars given by last night's statement are as follows:

Vessels of all nationalities exceeding 100 tons, excluding fishing and local chart, arriving at United Kingdom ports, 2334; departures, 2422.

British vessels sunk by mine or submarine, over 1600 tons, 20, which includes 2 sunk during the week ending Aug. 26; under 1600 tons, 3, which includes 1 sunk during the week ending Aug. 26.

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Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 9, which includes 2 in the week ending Aug. 19, and 3 in the week ending Aug. 26.

There were no fishing vessels sunk.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 28 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25	4,541	21
March 1	5,005	23
March 11	3,944	17
March 18	5,082	24
March 25	4,747	25
April 1	4,709	31
April 8	4,773	19
April 15	4,710	28
April 22	5,207	55
April 29	5,096	51
May 6	4,871	46
May 13	5,120	23
May 20	5,122	27
May 27	5,147	19
June 3	4,835	18
June 10	5,589	32
June 17	5,890	32
June 24	5,799	28
July 1	5,551	20
July 8	5,656	17
July 15	5,748	18
July 22	5,625	24
July 29	5,233	38
Aug. 5	5,469	23
Aug. 12	5,442	16
Aug. 19	5,602	18
Aug. 26	5,309	23
Sept. 2	4,816	23

German Hopes and U-Boats

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Captain von Knehlwetter, naval expert of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, wrote that he expects the submarine sinkings during August to reach 750,000 tons.

Captain von Knehlwetter recalls the German official statement of some months ago, according to which England should already have reached the point where she was compelled to sue for peace, but he is ingenious enough to provide another respite of three months to save the reputations of the admiralty mathematicians. The captain cites an official statement that the tonnage available for supplying England, allowing liberally for all the construction at home and abroad, had been reduced by July 1 to 7,000,000 tons. The announcement that the 6,000,000 mark in sinkings had been passed implies, according to this writer, that the available tonnage now has shrunk to 6,500,000, whereas, according to the same admiralty statement, the limit of England's imperative necessities for commercial shipping lies between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons.

The critical moment for England, therefore, he argues, has arrived, but

he now discovers that the harvest will give England another

## SHIPPING ISSUE RAISED IN PARIS

Chamber Debates Questions Affecting French Merchant Marine and M. Tardieu's Mission to the United States

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
PARIS, France—A request by several deputies for a special debate on the navy was met by M. Ribot with a request for the adjournment of the interpellation owing to important state business which he in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs had to transact. This was on the Saturday of the week during which Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Sonnino had conferred with the French Premier in Paris on Balkan affairs, and conversations between the ministers were to be resumed in the following week on the other side of the Channel. The deputies, in spite of M. Ribot's request, persisted in demanding immediate discussion, but M. Ribot was firm, declaring that the previous week had witnessed the most critical period of the war and that since he had not had time to study the matters in question in detail, he would not engage in a discussion, though he would do so at the right time and not under the pressure which some deputies were endeavoring to put on him. The motion for adjournment was then voted, and adopted by 242 votes to 172.

A discussion on the merchant service was then begun only to be completed at the resumed sitting of the Chamber on the following Monday. The subject was introduced by M. Bouisson, deputy for Marseilles, who interpellated the Government on "the misfortunes which the President of the Council had intrusted or was proposing to intrust with the purchase of ships abroad." The debate adjourned after M. Bouisson had made M. Nall describe the circumstances in which he had ceased from being Undersecretary of State for the merchant service.

On the Monday, M. de Monzie, the new Undersecretary of State for the merchant service, explained the program which he intends to adopt. It is one which will give a greater impulse to the building and repairing of ships, including large sea-going barges, and to the solution of towing problems connected with them. This program demanded 6,000 men, a third of whom were specialists, and the means of getting these men already under consideration. M. de Monzie justified the existence, as an advisory body for his own use, of a committee of five shipowners, and then went on to the question of purchases abroad, laying particular stress on the difficulties which had been experienced in Japan. It was this which had started the idea of a technical mission being sent to study the Japanese market, to which a deputy, M. de Chappelain, had been appointed. The negotiations having, however, been started between the French and the Japanese governments, the idea of dispatching a mission had been abandoned. Every effort must be made to solve the shipping difficulties of France, continued M. de Monzie; there must be a ruthless cutting down of general needs, intensification and recuperation of tonnage, utilization of certain cruisers for transports, and questions of freightage, construction, and purchase must be considered. But this last system has met with enormous difficulties which shows that free competition, though it may be an admirable system in time of peace, cannot be admitted in war time. I will now refer to the Tardieu mission. I should be lacking not only in friendly sentiment, but also in truthfulness, if I did not speak here of the results obtained by the prodigious activity of M. André Tardieu in the delicate work which it has failed to his lot to perform as High Commissioner of the French Government.

The telegrams and reports sent by M. André Tardieu, in which he registers day by day the efforts which he is making and the results obtained will do credit to the Chamber. But on the question of ships, we have no illusions as to what is and has been definitely achieved. M. Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Government, has not been sent to America either specially or solely to act as an intermediary for orders to be placed with the American Government; his mission is that of a commercial ambassador intrusted with the carrying on of negotiations with the Government and with large American syndicates; these negotiations have not yet terminated.

M. Tardieu has not yet completed any purchases for the State, said M. de Monzie in reply to a question. As to whether he has considered the matter of a financial combination for purchases on the American market, he evidently has, and he has certainly also considered the concentration of French orders. He is therefore preparing, on behalf of French commerce and industry, the means of purchasing what is necessary to our economic existence both in the present and in the future. It must always be remembered that out of imports valued at 44,000,000 francs, 43,000,000 francs are imported by way of the sea. It is not the future of France, it is her very life which is dependent on the sea. All means must therefore be made use of, and the best are those which will give immediate results. And if a member of the Government has to choose between no results and no responsibilities on the one hand, and results and responsibilities on the other, I declare myself without hesitation in favor of the latter.

A member, M. Ballande, having expressed his approval of the steps taken by the Government to coordinate private efforts and having declared that he could not see why a deputy possessed of powers useful to his country should not be sent on a commercial mission. M. Bouisson

again criticized the action of the Government, and pointed to the dangers, in such a matter as the purchase of ships of the State being done by clever and competent men. Purchases should not, he insisted, be made without the guarantee of competent commissions. M. Ribot then entered the tribune. He admitted that the question of tonnage was an exceedingly grave one. Building ships as M. Bouisson had advised was no doubt one way of meeting the situation, but building required labor which had to be taken from other national needs, it also meant taking from the war factories the plate iron which Great Britain could no longer provide France with. The question, an extraordinarily difficult one, was receiving the most careful attention. As for purchase—must we refrain from making any purchases? asked the Premier. I think not. It would be impossible to praise too highly M. Tardieu's eminent qualities, and, for me, I do not accept the embargoes which M. Bouisson would place on missions intrusted to deputies. It would be a narrow and exclusive policy.

The remark having been made by a deputy that missions seemed always to be intrusted to members of the opposition, and that the impression of an endeavor to conciliate was not one which did the Government credit, M. Ribot replied that the Government would indeed be mistaken if it thought that by employing men in the opposition it would disarm opposition, for such a course of action would only serve to incite members of the majority to go over to the opposition. I have, he continued, merely taken the opportunity of making use of the faculties of an eminent man, who is highly thought of abroad, and particularly in Washington. The good of the country was my only consideration and I take full responsibility for the appointment. His instructions certainly were to purchase ships if he found he could do so. He was told to go ahead and act quickly. And who was it who gave him these instructions but M. Nall, who approximated the sum to be expended at 400,000,000 francs? What did M. Tardieu do? He hired five steamships and he proceeded to purchase cargo boats and barges, and to place orders for steel bottoms. Was he wrong?

M. Bouisson: He never consulted the Budget Commission!

M. Ribot: You must realize the situation. The British and the Italians are purchasing, and placing orders. If weeks are lost in obtaining credits, we shall have the credits, but we shall have no ships.

M. Bouisson's order of the day consisted in a recommendation that deputies should be confined to this task as legislators and controllers, a request to the Government to refrain from intrusting them with missions having a commercial character and relating to State purchases, and that ships should not be purchased without first obtaining the advice of the Navy Commission and the approval of the Budget Commission. M. Ribot refused to accept the order of the day, and a vote on an order of the day without any recommendations was taken, resulting in 204 votes for and 157 against. As is evident, there were a large number of abstentions.

### VIIEWS EXCHANGED ON LABOR QUESTIONS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Churchill, accompanied by Mr. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the Minister, and officials of the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, War Office and Ministry of Labor met representatives of the shipbuilding and engineering trades recently at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Mr. Churchill explained that he had asked the unions to send delegates to meet him on taking up office so that he might have an opportunity of a frank and informal exchange of views. He stated that he did not propose to announce any definite policy, but wished to weigh with a free mind the views of the delegates on the bill and the general labor problem. He emphasized the urgent need of maintaining and increasing the output of munitions. The attainment of this object depended to a large extent on labor and an increased supply of labor. Mr. Churchill referred to certain causes of industrial unrest, notably the "effet de fatigue," the difference between the rates of skilled men on day work and semiskilled and unskilled men on piece rates, and the provision as to leaving certificates. He asked for recommendations from the delegates on these points.

A full and general discussion followed which extended over two sessions at which a large number of points were urged by the representatives present. The discussions throughout were of a practical and friendly character.

Mr. Churchill, at the conclusion of the meeting, thanked the representatives for the helpful way in which they had met him and for the proposals they had made. He would, he said, weigh them carefully. He pointed out to them, however, that they must remember that he had to consider the position not only from their point of view, but from the point of view of the nation as a whole. He replied to some of the points raised and asked the delegates to return, in the near future, to enable him to discuss the position with them in the light of his consideration of the whole matter.

**BONUS CONVERTED INTO WAGES**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England—Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the Railwaysmen's Union, has intimated to the district organizer of the Nottingham railwaymen that the railway companies have consented to convert the 15s. weekly bonus into wages. This decision will be received with satisfaction, as the men in the Nottingham district have been agitating strongly on the question.

## SPAIN TO BUILD UP AGRICULTURE

Decides to Start National Bank of Farm Credit—Aims to Provide Capital to Facilitate Progressive Methods of Cultivation

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—in the form of a royal decree there are now published in the official Gaceta full details of a highly important Government decision, coming within the recent law of authorization and which was known to be pending, for effecting a considerable development in the great agricultural problem. It is determined, in effect, to start forthwith a national bank of agricultural credit. It will be established provisionally for five years; and if, at the end of this period, it is considered to be a permanent necessity, its definitive organization will be laid before the Cortes. Its principal object is to provide capital for the agricultural industry and facilitate progressive methods of cultivation. This arrangement says article I of the decree, proposes to extend through the nation the employment of capital, with the object of the improvement of agricultural and farming production, stimulating the establishment of organizations which will further the advancing means of cultivation such as the workers need, and supplying the pecuniary elements of development to those organizations which fulfill these functions. In order to achieve this object the state will endeavor to develop cooperation, conducting the work of education, indicating the types and models most practical and convenient, making use of all such official or private means as exist already, and exercising continual guidance and counsel towards such as endeavor to carry out the fundamentals of this decree, assisting them with the capital they need for their work and development, and interesting the banking and mercantile elements in the use of their funds for the work of the expansion of the agricultural associations. The Caja de Credito, which is established according to this plan will be of an experimental character. With the advantage of the lessons of experience a definite system of agricultural credit will be submitted, as stated to Parliament, within five years.

In the second article of the decree the agricultural associations and their work of cooperation is dealt with, and it is put forward that by this means middlemen and their profits may be largely dispensed with, and the savings thus effected, divided among themselves. The cooperative societies will be able, if they choose, to devote the saving to reducing the working expenses, to establishing a reserve fund, to establishing and maintaining educational institutions, or to general purposes. If it were divided among the members this would necessarily be done pro-rata, according to the extent of the operations effected by each member. If the association is established with private capital, it will consist of shares subscribed for by the members and paid for either at once or in instalments, interest being paid at a rate which is not to exceed 5 per cent. Small farmers and farm hands who, for want of means or guarantees, may be unable to assume the same responsibilities as the other members may still belong to the associations. The association may carry on the acquisition, manufacture or supply of goods for consumption or for use in productive purposes intended for the personal use of the members, or to others who are similarly engaged, and also of articles which may not be sold to any others than members. The cooperative associations, so constituted, will have for their object the conduct of credit operations with their members and with other associations. They may adopt either the limited or unlimited form of responsibility, or a mixture of one with the other, conducting operations of discount, loans, exchange, or deposit, with their own members, exclusively, or with another association. Associations whose object is the ordinary exercise of business or the transformation of agricultural products may not be specially favored. These associations will be registered according to the law of 1887, or the special law of 1906.

The third article refers to the establishment of the agricultural bank, or Caja Central de Credito Agricola. It is ordained that its functions shall include the propagation of the fundamentals of agricultural association and the stimulation of the creation of cooperative associations. It will associate itself with the existing organizations, offering them its moral guarantee and its pecuniary assistance, and directing them toward the realization of the "principles of the adequate utilization of credit." It will exert its influence on all who have relations with it in the direction of keeping up a constant system of general inspection. It will interest bankers in the direction of placing their funds in operations of the Credito Agricola. It will give its indorsement to the premises were "temporarily closed." After a time part of the building was made use of by the Ministry of Munitions, and the Allan Line Company occupy portions of the ground floor and basement. The building, which was erected 10 years ago, is a handsome structure, occupying a site of 6,000 square feet. The ground floor is of polished granite with bronze ornaments, and the entrance fronting the street is still adorned with a bronze group of two female figures and a ship flanking an open oval with the words "Hamburg-Amerika," cast in bronze, across it.

**ALGERIAN VILLAGERS HONORED**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England—The King, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, has awarded the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Belkacem den Mohammed Lekmitti, an Algerian villager in recognition of his services to the survivors of a shipwrecked British crew on Feb. 20 last. The Board of Trade have also granted money awards to other villagers who assisted the shipwrecked men.

repayable in one or more sums, with the unlimited security of the members of the association, or on agricultural products, cattle, horses, agricultural machinery, crops, etc.

After briefly setting forth the conditions of the loans, the decree proceeds to state that in order to associate the Bank of Spain with the syndicates and cajas rurales, the Caja Central may arrange the two following forms of operations: First, the syndicates will determine the sums necessary for their operations and will make a note upon their distribution. This being done, and the guarantee of solvency of each syndicate being computed, the latter will issue a bill to each of its members individually for the amount that may have been allotted to him, and when accepted, the syndicate or caja, will present it for discount at the Bank of Spain. Details for the working of this plan are stated. Second, the Bank of Spain will open a credit account with the intermediary organizations, the Caja General, or the district office, with the security of the documents that the syndicates give to the cajas, on which the bank will advance sums for the operations contemplated.

The Caja Central will be established with an initial capital of 10,000,000 pesetas in shares of 500 pesetas, half to be paid when it begins to exercise its functions. Of the total amount of capital, 3,000,000 will be subscribed by the State in cash or obligations, 3,000,000 by the positos and 2,000,000 by the Bank of Spain. The other 2,000,000 will be placed at the disposal of the free bank and agrarian associations of a general character, who must subscribe a minimum of 100,000 pesetas each in order to obtain representation on the committee of management. The remaining unsubscribed capital will be offered with due authorization to the Banco Hipotecario de Espana. Any further increases of capital that may be necessary will be announced by royal decree, approved at a Cabinet Council, and it will be subscribed as previously, or by public subscription. The Caja Central will have the character of a cooperative body. A fixed interest will be paid on the capital, which may not exceed 6 percent cumulative. If there are any remaining profits half will be devoted to establishing a reserve fund, and the other will be returned to the syndicates in proportion to the amount of their business with the Caja Central. When the reserve fund amounts to a quarter of the subscription, it will not be obligatory to pay to it annually more than 10 percent of the profits.

The Caja Central will be administered by a directive council, consisting of a permanent president nominated by the Government; a representative of the positos, another of the Banco de Espana, and another of the Hipotecario, each nominated by their respective institutions; and a representative for each of the following who may have subscribed 100,000 pesetas: The Asociacion General de Ganaderos del Reino, the Asociacion de Agricultores de Espana, the Instituto Agricola Catalán de San Isidro, the Banco de Leon XIII, the Asociacion de Labradores de Zaragoza, and any other purely cooperative and agricultural society that may subscribe the sum named. The council may nominate an executive committee from its own body. The Caja Central will enjoy personal jurisdiction and will proceed with absolute independence of all official organization. The ministers of Finance and Public Works will exercise functions of protection over it, the first named in the inspection and direction of its economic affairs, and the second in regard to the agrarian work intrusted to the Caja Central. The directive council will settle the conditions for the granting of credits and loans. The Caja Central may nominate a managing director, and in the same way it may appoint persons to whatever offices may be necessary. The expenses of administration will be defrayed by the State and by the financial institutions that support the Caja Central in such proportion as they have contributed to the establishment.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA OFFICES SOLD**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England—The Hamburg-Amerika offices in Cockspur Street have just been purchased by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company for £60,200. The property was put up for auction recently by order of the public trustee, by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks at Tokenhouse yard, under the Trading of the Enemy Amendment Act, and the bidding started at £25,000. For some time after August, 1914, the officers of the great German shipping firm stood empty and disconsolate among the other great shipping offices in Cockspur Street, and a notice announced to the public that the premises were "temporarily closed." After a time part of the building was made use of by the Ministry of Munitions, and the Allan Line Company occupy portions of the ground floor and basement. The building, which was erected 10 years ago, is a handsome structure, occupying a site of 6,000 square feet. The ground floor is of polished granite with bronze ornaments, and the entrance fronting the street is still adorned with a bronze group of two female figures and a ship flanking an open oval with the words "Hamburg-Amerika," cast in bronze, across it.

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## PROSPECTS FOR GERMAN REFORM

Socialist Majority Spokesman Defends Claim That Democratization Is Progressing as Result of Group's Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Socialist Majority's view of the present situation in Germany has been summarized by Herr Scheidemann in a speech before a mass meeting of the Socialists of Greater Berlin. His subject was given as "Germany's Future," but the speech rather resolved itself into a declaration as to the success of the policy pursued by the Majority Socialists, and a defense of their claim that the democratization of Germany is making steady progress as a result of their efforts.

Beginning with an appeal to the now familiar argument that it would have been nothing short of criminal to have refused the war credits on the outbreak of hostilities, and remarking that "only a miserable demagogue could demand that we should withhold supplies because we are obliged to go hungry or because newspapers and meetings are prohibited," Herr Scheidemann declared that the war aims of his party was to secure German territory and the future of the German people. The war, he said, descended on Germany at the moment of his highest economic development, and when she was in the midst of a struggle for free political institutions. Since then the parliamentary work of his party had made good progress, especially during the past few weeks, as was shown by the Reichstag's peace resolution and the promise of equal franchise in Prussia; but so long as the freedom of Germany and the peace of Europe had not been fully attained no man could rest content with the success so far achieved.

The two achievements referred to were such as would scarcely have been considered possible but a few weeks before, but they were not enough. Nevertheless the recent Reichstag session had marked considerable progress. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, for instance, accepted the equal franchise for Prussia and the Socialist Majority's peace program, and thanks were due to him for the fact. He hesitated, however, before the demand for the democratization of the Empire, and so deprived himself of what he so much needed, the support of a majority. Had he secured that, no one would have been able to overthrow him. Herr Scheidemann declared, and added that the best legacy the former Chancellor had left behind him was the certainty that a Chancellor who inclined more to the Right than he had done was impossible. Such a man would be swept away.

Having further asserted that with its peace program the Reichstag had invaded the foreign policy of the Empire and inflicted a complete defeat on the annexationists, Herr Scheidemann announced that the battle for popular control in the Empire and the individual states would now be joined. We demand, he said, a State Government consonant with the franchise message, and we demand an Imperial Government consonant with the Reichstag's program. Our entire foreign policy must also be conducted in accordance with that program, and the German press must not be made the instrument of people who would like to obliterate the Reichstag resolution. Press and Parliament are coordinate. There are, however, strong influences intent on bringing our action to naught, and there is a press that is obedient to those influences.

Referring further on to the contemplated appointment of parliamentarians as secretaries of state, Herr Scheidemann said he could not think that his party would participate in any experiment of that kind. Were a real parliamentary government to be formed he said, with a program we could approve, then we should also be obliged to assume responsibility; but if deputies are to be appointed secretaries of state as subordinates of the Chancellor, I think no one can expect us Social Democrats to enter into such an arrangement. He went on, however to defend the step taken by himself and other members of his party recently in accepting Dr. Helfferich's invitation to a conference of parliamentarians at which the Kaiser appeared. We are Democrats and Socialists, he said, but not boors, and we shall accept invitations to discussions between parliamentarians, so long as we think we can promote the interests of the working people thereby.

The rest of Herr Scheidemann's remarks were on the situation with regard to Russia. Matters, he said, have reached a critical stage in the east. We must protect ourselves against Russia so long as she remains our foe; but we do not want the work of the revolution to be overthrown. The

disorderly retreat is resulting in terrible suffering for the mass of the Russian soldiery, and the Socialist Government of Russia is ascribing the responsibility for this vast misfortune to another Socialist group, that of the Maximalists. Just think if such a misfortune were to overtake the German army, and the Government could ascribe it to a Socialist party in Germany. There you have the key to an understanding of our attitude. Had something of that kind happened with us, it would have meant the downfall of Germany, and of German Social Democracy at the same time. That we did not want, and we believe we have rendered the best service to our people and to Socialism. In Russia, on the other hand, the dispute between Socialists has ended in fratricide. That ought to be a warning to us. The Russian Socialists also will now understand why we did not follow their advice, and imitate their revolution. They will now comprehend, perhaps, that we did not want to prepare for the German people the fate that the Russian now has to endure. We must arrive at democracy by other roads, and we are already treading them. I do not doubt for a moment that we shall have the equal franchise in Prussia, and the Parliamentary system, after the war. But it is unfortunate that we have not got them already. If the war does not come to an end soon, a thorough democratization will take place while it is still going on. Upheavals such as those in Russia should, and will be spared us, in the process, if everywhere there prevails the determination to do what is necessary at the right time.

Beginning with an appeal to the now familiar argument that it would have been nothing short of criminal to have refused the war credits on the outbreak of hostilities, and remarking that "only a miserable demagogue could demand that we should withhold supplies because we are obliged to go hungry or because newspapers and meetings are prohibited," Herr Scheidemann declared that the war aims of his party was to secure German territory and the future of the German people. The war, he said, descended on Germany at the moment of his highest economic development, and when she was in the midst of a struggle for free political institutions. Since then the parliamentary work of his party had made good progress, especially during the past few weeks, as was shown by the Reichstag's peace resolution and the promise of equal franchise in Prussia; but so long as the freedom of Germany and the peace of Europe had not been fully attained no man could rest content with the success so far achieved.

The two achievements referred to were such as would scarcely have been considered possible but a few weeks before, but they were not enough. Nevertheless the recent Reichstag session had marked considerable progress. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, for instance, accepted the equal franchise for Prussia and the Socialist Majority's peace program, and thanks were due to him for the fact. He hesitated, however, before the demand for the democratization

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

River Great Jaeger is now under permanent fire by German artillery."

**German Fleet in Riga Gulf**

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir

Douglas Haig reports that patrol encounters and local fighting took place during the night east of Fleurbaix and southeast of St. Julian. We secured a few prisoners. Further information shows that on Tuesday night German aircraft dropped bombs on three hospitals.

The following details are now available concerning the bombing operations carried out by our aeroplanes on the 4th inst. During the day 24 bombs were dropped on the enemy billets at Hantay, east of Lens, and 30 on billets at Lauwinplanque in the same area.

Five bombs were dropped on Audenarde Railway Junction and seven on Audigny-aux-Bac ammunition dump and the station of Cambrai. Eight bombs were dropped on Carrières aerodrome east of Cambrai and 61 on various other targets. During the night of the 4th and 5th bombs were dropped from an average height of 1000 feet as follows: Four on a large aerial training school near Valenciennes, 12 on Ramagnies Chin aerodrome near Tournai, 12 on Somain railway junction sidings; 17 on Vouzoux and Lezennes aerodrome near Lille, six on sidings between Douai and Somain, and two on Ledeghem railway station, south of Roulers.

The official statement issued on Wednesday reads: A hostile raiding party was driven off by the fire of rifles and machine guns on Tuesday night in the vicinity of Armentières.

A raid by the enemy's troops at a later hour against positions held by Portuguese also was unsuccessful. The German artillery was active in the neighborhood of Lens.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

A strong party of the enemy forces endeavored to raid one of our posts east of Klein Zillebeke during the night, but was driven back by our fire with loss before reaching our position.

Artillery activity continues on both sides of the Ypres battlefield.

On Tuesday night enemy airplanes again dropped bombs on different places behind our lines. A few casualties were caused in one of our hospital areas and there was some damage to property in the civilian zone.

There was no damage of military importance. One of the enemy raiding machines was brought down by our fire and destroyed.

Our airships have continued their bombing activities day and night. On Tuesday great activity in the air prevailed on both sides. Our artillery machines and balloons worked all day in cooperation with our artillery in spite of vigorous attack of hostile airplanes. A record number of aerial photographs were taken, many of them at great distances behind the line.

Though the enemy airships showed themselves disinclined to meet our fighting machines unless well to the east of the line, five hostile machines were brought down in combat and nine others were driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement says:

Around Cerny the artillery fire was violent. North of Rethim French raids penetrated the enemy first line.

In Champagne there was a violent bombardment on both sides, the French artillery dominating and preventing enemy attacks.

On both banks of the Meuse the gunfire was also heavy.

The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

After a lively bombardment on Tuesday evening the Germans made an attack on the Casemates Plateau. Checked by our fire, they were not able to approach our lines. In the Champagne we repulsed an enemy attack north of The Causse. We made a successful attack northeast of the Teton and took prisoners.

On both banks of the Meuse violent artillery fighting continued through the night. In upper Alsace there were patrol engagements in the region of Seppols.

On Tuesday night German aviators bombarded the new hospitals behind the Verdun front. Bar le Duc also received a number of projectiles, and there were several victims among the civilian population.

On Sept. 4 five German airplanes were brought down by our pilots. Five others, badly damaged, fell within the German lines. Another airplane was brought down by our machine guns in retaliation for enemy bombardments of our sanitary establishments. Two of our aviators bombed Treves on Tuesday night.

Our bombing airplanes carried out a number of expeditions, attacking railroad stations at Roulers and Plithem, the aviation grounds at Ghislainville, munitions depots at Thourout, where a violent fire was observed; barracks at Lahr, aviation grounds at Schlestadt and factories at Hagondange.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

On Wednesday morning, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the Calonne Plateau two attacks which were repulsed. One officer remained in our hands. There were lively reciprocal artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse.

Belgian communication: On the night of Sept. 3 to 4 the Germans fired gas shells in the region of Ramscapelle. There was quite lively artillery action at the same place during the day of Sept. 4. On the night of Sept. 4 to 5 enemy airplanes dropped bombs near Adinkerke. On Wednesday our artillery carried out fires of destruction in retaliation for those effected by the enemy forces against our communications. Notwithstanding the activity of enemy airplanes, our aviators

have been an artillery duel on the coast, and from the Houhouis Wood the duel has increased in intensity. Up to the present there has been no infantry activity.

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have been able to accomplish their missions beyond our lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

Western front: In the direction of Riga our troops, having crossed the Livonian River Aa, are continuing a further retirement along the coast of the Gulf of Riga in a northeasterly direction. In the region of the Pskov Road and the River Aa the enemy troops continuing their offensive, reached the crossings of the River Aa, near Abrant and below Hintzenberg, 50 versts from Riga.

Our troops operating in an easterly direction from Riga retired under enemy pressure to Segovod, Lemberg and Detschubraby.

The enemy ships which shelled the Gulf of Riga proved to be submarines.

In the direction of Dvinsk there was lively artillery firing. There were

casualties on the remainder of the front.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Czernowitz, in the region of Sloboda, the enemy forces continue their attacks. Having occupied two fortified heights they were driven out by counterattacks and the position restored. We took more than 200 prisoners.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The capture of more than 700 additional prisoners in the continued Italian advance was reported by the War Office today.

"Continuing the struggle around Gorizia, we took more than 526 prisoners," the report said.

"On the Carso front repeated enemy attacks were broken up, 800 prisoners being captured."

Yesterday's official statement says:

On Tuesday the battle on the Julian front was violently renewed. On the Balinsza Plateau we obtained advantage, capturing an important position southwest of Oroglio. The battle is raging northwest of Gorizia.

We captured today 86 officers and 1600 men belonging to 10 different regiments.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy troops, after most violent bombardment, launched infantry attacks against our positions from Castagnavizza to the sea. On the northern section of the line, between Castagnavizza and Korite, the attack, after varying fortunes, was repulsed. In the center, between Korite and Celle, our troops gallantly resisted seven furious assaults and maintained their positions.

To the south between the Bresto Valley and the sea, the enemy troops were again dropped bombs on different places behind our lines. A few casualties were caused in one of our hospital areas and there was some damage to property in the civilian zone.

There was no damage of military importance. One of the enemy raiding machines was brought down by our fire and destroyed.

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## LABOR DEBATES JOINT COUNCILS

Whitley Report to Regulate Relations Between Employers and Employed Is Both Defended and Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BLACKPOOL, England (Thursday)—

The Trade Unions Congress discussed today proposals of the Whitley report for the formation of joint standing industrial councils or representatives of masters and men in various industries, together with district councils and workmen's committees, to regulate relations between employers and employed with a view to improving industrial conditions in the future.

The parliamentary committee of the congress endorsed the report generally.

On the understanding that these measures were voluntary and were secured by mutual agreement.

Meers, Robert Smillie and J. R. Clynes, who were signatories of the Whitley report, are to defend the report against some vigorous criticism.

Mr. Smillie pointed out that it was only an interim and not the final report, and he strongly urged the proposals presented as the best alternative to compulsory arbitration. He declared that thousands of strikes and lockouts would have been avoided had machinery for calling both sides together been in existence.

Mr. J. Sexton of the Liverpool dockers objected to any scheme which did not compel the employers to employ only trade union labor, while Mr. Frank Hodges, Socialist miner delegate from South Wales, criticized the report because it spoke of setting up permanent relations between capital and labor. He said that the trade union movement was capable of working out its destiny without accepting blindly any proposals of middle-class intellectuals and professors with one or two labor men who had subordinated their opinions for the sake of unanimity.

The question of a 48-hour week without reduction of the standard rate of wages also came under discussion.

In view of the recent dispute, railmen like J. H. Thomas of the National Union of Railways and J. Bromley of the Associated Engineers and Firemen figured prominently, but it was Mrs. Fawcett, wife of a London locomotive fireman, who was a delegate to the congress from the women workers, who showed in the best speech of the debate what the present system really meant. Her vigorous declaration of the life of a fireman's wife told of irregular hours, of a husband returning after an extraordinarily long day and being "knocked up" to take the 2:40 to Manchester. She had to pack up a dinner basket for him whether there was anything to pack in it or not. She wanted an eight-hour day and she wanted her husband to strike for it.

"I remember," she said, "what we went through after the Boer War with the magnificent wage of 4s. a day and a standing off ticket, which means you hang about for a job and get possibly three shifts a week." The resolution was carried unanimously. The resolution for conscription of wealth, supported by J. H. Thomas, was also carried.

Two hundred and sixty-one of our airships participated in the battle, bombing the enemy troops and their communication lines. On Tuesday night our air fleet renewed the bombardment of Pala with effective results and returned safely to its base.

## B. & M. STRIKERS STILL IN SESSION

**Two Hours of Discussion Over Arbitration Proposal of Receiver Hustis Fails to Reach Agreement—Recess Is Taken**

After two hours of deliberation behind closed doors at the Quincy House this morning the Boston & Maine strike committee had not decided whether or not it would take up with the offer of Receiver James H. Hustis of the railroad, who, under authority of Judge Morton of the United States District Court, has proposed to submit the wage controversy to arbitration by an agency named by Secretary of War Baker.

Members of the committee were reluctant about giving out the details of the morning conference. They merely admitted that they had come to no decision and stated that the proposition of Mr. Hustis would be considered again at another conference this afternoon. Robert Fechner, chairman of the general committee of the Federal Crafts, was instructed to communicate with Mr. Hustis, acknowledging receipt of his proposal and informing him it would receive earnest consideration.

Rowland B. Mahany of the United States Department of Labor, who is in Boston investigating the Boston & Maine strike, stated he might have some announcement to make this afternoon.

Mr. Mahany and Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, were in conference with Governor McCall this morning. Mr. Endicott said that they had merely called to allow Mr. Mahany to pay his respects to the Governor.

Mr. Endicott has been formally asked by the War Department and the Department of Labor at Washington to do all he can to assist in a speedy settlement of the strike.

Mr. Endicott was asked if there were any new developments in the strike situation. "We are waiting for just what you are," he answered. "We want to hear from the men who are now in conference at the Quincy House."

Executive Manager Endicott has been clothed with the fullest federal as well as State authority in his capacity as mediator in the Boston & Maine strike situation, according to a statement made by the Governor.

In his effort to bring the conflicting interests together, he has the backing of both the United States War Department and the Department of Labor, and the Governor is hopeful that the situation is now leading to a settlement.

Although strike leaders intimated they were not wholly satisfied with the latest turn of the strike proceedings, they felt if they held out firmly against arbitration there was the possibility that the federal Government would compel them to return to work under guard, as a measure of national safety. The Government has taken a similar course in other labor difficulties around Boston vitally affecting the progress of war steps.

The strike leaders were particularly concerned this morning at the implication that they were holding the Boston & Maine mechanics away from their employment for reasons that might have an unpatriotic flavor. They declared labor is standing patriotically with the Government at this critical moment, and they pointed with pride to the large number of Liberty Bond buttons being worn by working men.

It was stated that the 8 cent an hour increase being demanded by the strikers would give the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers on the Boston & Maine a larger weekly wage than men engaged in similar employment on the New Haven Railroad are now receiving. The New Haven men, it was admitted, are receiving the highest wage for this work being paid in New England, though it was said railroads in other parts of the United States pay higher.

New Haven mechanics, it was said, receive 1.8 cents per hour more than Boston & Maine employees. But this was qualified by the declaration that the New Haven employees already are grumbling and want more pay.

The offer of Receiver Hustis to arbitrate, following the recent refusal of both sides to submit their differences to the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, came late Wednesday after Judge Morton of the United States District Court had returned to Boston from a vacation trip and had conferred with Mr. Hustis. The arbitration proposal was submitted to the strike committee by authority of the court, under whose direction the receiver is conducting the affairs of the railroad. It is proposed to make the award retroactive to Sept. 5, the purpose being to have the men return to work immediately so that New England transportation may not be seriously embarrassed.

United States Attorney-General Gregory was in Boston Wednesday and talked with Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, with regard to the Boston & Maine strike. It was stated, however, that Mr. Gregory was in the city in an unofficial capacity. He also conferred with District Attorney Anderson before leaving for Manchester to visit Col. E. M. House, the President's friend.

**B. & A. Strike Veto Rescinded**

Settlement of the labor difficulties among the maintenance of way employees of the Boston & Albany Railroad has been formally voted to appropriate \$500 for the purchase of two United States flags, to be presented to the one hundred and first and the one hundred and third regiments as a gift from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Both sides have yielded and the strike

## CONVENTION MAY REPORT TWICE

**Constitutional Amendments Ready for State Election This Year May Be Submitted if New Order Is Adopted**

An order was offered in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today to have whatever business is completed in time referred to the voters at the State election, Nov. 6. Debate on the order was postponed to tomorrow.

It appears likely now that the session of the convention will continue for several months, at least. The question has been raised informally whether to submit part of the product of the convention to the voters this year or to wait and submit everything next year. The order presented today puts the question formally before the convention.

Mr. Loring of Beverly offered an amendment to the initiative and referendum resolution. It strikes out all the provisions for amending the Constitution by the initiative and referendum method and substitutes a new method of proposing such amendments by the Legislature.

At present a proposed constitutional amendment must get a two-thirds vote in the House and a majority in the Senate, in two successive Legislatures, before it goes to the people for acceptance or rejection. Mr. Loring's amendment provides that the two branches of the Legislature shall meet in joint convention to consider constitutional amendments which may be proposed.

A majority vote of the members of both branches, two years in succession, shall be sufficient to send the proposed amendment to the people.

This amendment will be considered with others which have been offered to the Walker initiative and referendum plan now under discussion.

If the convention should decide to accept the provisions of the order, the voters undoubtedly will have the Curtis anti-slavery amendment and possibly the initiative and referendum to pass judgment on in November. Whether any additional propositions could be submitted this year will depend largely on the length of time required by the convention to complete the present discussion of the initiative and referendum.

The order was introduced by Mr. McCormack of Boston. It provides that in the event of the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention not having been concluded on or before the date wherein the ballot for the state election for the year of 1917 must be prepared for printing, the committee on rules and procedure consider the expediency of the convention submitting to the people at the coming state election such alterations or amendments of the Constitution as shall be duly authorized and engrossed.

The middle of October would be approximately the closing date for completing propositions which were to be referred to the voters in November.

Debate being resumed on the initiative and referendum. Mr. Brown of Brockton completed his argument of yesterday in favor of the proposition, concluding with a statement that organized labor was not opposed to wealth as such, but to abuse of the power which wealth often brings.

Mr. Bryant of Milton, speaking in opposition to the initiative and referendum, referred to the holding up of legislation by leaders controlled by special interests, as charged by supporters of the initiative and referendum.

He inquired if it were not a considerable holdup to provide, as the Walker initiative and referendum resolution does, that no amendments can be made in a bill which any 10 voters may draft and submit to the Legislature after securing the number of signatures required by the initiative and referendum system.

Mr. Walker of Brookline interrupted to say that he wished to state frankly that this provision was a defect. He had tried unsuccessfully in the committee on initiative and referendum to have provision made for amending bills which had been sent to the Legislature under the initiative and referendum plan.

However, he promised that he would make another strong effort on the floor of the convention to remedy this defect. While it was a defect, it was relatively a minor one, and should not be allowed to jeopardize passage of the proposition as a whole.

Resuming, Mr. Bryant said he wished to call attention to another detail. The initiative and referendum appeared to strike out the force of the words "proportional" and "reasonable" as used in the bill of rights.

The bill of rights says that taxes shall be proportional and reasonable. But the power to grant disproportionate and unreasonable power still exists in the people. It cannot be exercised by the Legislature because the people have forbidden it in the bill of rights.

The manufacturers claim that many operators have written their desire to return to work and that as soon as 10,000 signatures can be shown the B. & S. W. U. that organization will operate the factories. The union representatives, however, claim that none of their membership has agreed to return to work and that they will vehemently oppose the introduction of other union labor. The B. & S. W. U. headquarters in Boston reiterates its statement that it will not come to Lynn unless a substantial number of shoe workers wish it.

### RECORD OF MEN PLANNED

At City Hall today a new subdivision of the Boston Public Safety Committee was organized for the purpose of keeping a record of the local men in the military service of the United States. This new organization is to cooperate with the Massachusetts soldiers' information bureau, and is composed of M. H. Corcoran, James R. Nicholson, Felix Vorenberg, Conrad Reuter and Harold Peabody.

### FLAGS FOR REGIMENTS

Governor McCall and the Executive Council this afternoon voted to appropriate \$500 for the purchase of two United States flags, to be presented to the one hundred and first and the one hundred and third regiments as a gift from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Both sides have yielded and the strike

vote rescinded, he reports, this being the result of about two months' work on the part of the committee. An agreement signed Wednesday gives the foreman and subforemen an increase of 8 per cent, their original demands being for 15 per cent. Other maintenance of way employees are to receive an increase from \$2.10 to \$2.25. They demanded \$2.31 and a work day of 9 instead of 10 hours.

### B. & M. PLACES EMBARGO

On account of accumulation of eastbound freight and in order to prevent further congestion and consequent tying up of equipment, embargo is placed today by the Boston & Maine Railroad on all carload freight routing eastbound via New York Central Railroad at Rotterdam and Troy, N. Y., and the Delaware and Hudson Company at Mechanicville and Troy, N. Y., except shipments originating at Troy, Albany or on the New York Central Railroad, south of Troy, live-stock, perishable, coal, coke, ore, shipments consigned to railroads and the United States Government, also shipments to be manufactured for use of the United States Government when so bailed. Shipments bailed up to and including Sept. 7 will be accepted.

## SHOE WORKERS' UNIONS DROPPED

**Lynn Manufacturers in Circular Letter to Employees Refuse to Have Any More to Do With Local Trade Organizations**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association made public today a circular letter sent to their former employees, and agreed upon at a meeting of the association last night. In it they absolutely refuse to have anything more to do with the Allied Shoe Workers Union or the United Shoe Workers of America and ask their former employees to invite the Boot & Shoe Workers Union to enter the Lynn field.**

Experts in the situation point out that under this announcement either the local unions will have to accept the B. & S. W. U. or else the shoe industry in Lynn will be a thing of the past. Since April 18, 22 factories have been closed due to labor troubles, and after many conferences the operatives are said to have refused to arbitrate the matter with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The letter, addressed to "Our Former Employees," says: "On Aug. 31 we sent you a circular letter asking you to call at our factories Sept. 4 and 5 for the purpose of receiving your applications for work following the recommendations of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Many have called at our offices and signed applications. We also have received a great many letters from our former employees, asking for blanks to be sent to them that they could sign and send to us. Wednesday, Sept. 5, the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association held a meeting, and it was unanimously voted to inform all our former employees through another circular letter that under no considerations would we again open negotiations or do business at any time with the United Shoe Workers of America and unions known as the Allied Shoe Unions in the city of Lynn.

"It was also voted to have all employers return to their former employees' application cards, petitioning the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to come to Lynn. These cards are to be signed and returned to the factories where the signers were formerly employed. All applications will be held in strict confidence. When a sufficient number of applications have been received we will open our factories and protect carefully the interests of all who go to work."

Meetings of the Allied Shoe Workers Union and the United Shoe Workers of America, in three halls, last night, brought forth positive declarations that, under no circumstance, would the local unions permit the B. & S. W. U. to invade the Lynn field and that, unless the manufacturers changed their terms, the strike would be maintained for six months more, if necessary. William D. Dwyer of Brockton, a labor leader and editor, addressed one of the meetings and claimed that the main purpose of the manufacturers from the start was to induce the B. & S. W. U. to Lynn.

The manufacturers claim that many operators have written their desire to return to work and that as soon as 10,000 signatures can be shown the B. & S. W. U. that organization will operate the factories. The union representatives, however, claim that none of their membership has agreed to return to work and that they will vehemently oppose the introduction of other union labor. The B. & S. W. U. headquarters in Boston reiterates its statement that it will not come to Lynn unless a substantial number of shoe workers wish it.

**MEETINGS HELD AT CIVIC CENTER**

At the Civic Center yesterday evening, the Boston & Maine strike committee held a meeting to discuss the situation. The meeting was opened with a reading of the circular letter sent to former employees.

At the meeting, it was decided to call a meeting of all former employees of the Boston & Maine at the Civic Center on Sept. 10 at 7 p.m. to discuss the situation.

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## CONVENTION MAY REPORT TWICE

**Constitutional Amendments Ready for State Election This Year May Be Submitted if New Order Is Adopted**

the belief that prevails here following an agreement reached as to the modus operandi to be followed in the examination of men subject to entrance in the new national army.

The members of the four boards of the city decided that in view of the large number claiming exemption, about 80 per cent of the men called, that drastic action was necessary to insure the quota being filled at the earliest possible date.

They consequently decided that no single man who had passed the physical examination should be excused from the draft; that no married man without children should be exempted, and that no man should be exempted who only had one person dependent upon him.

### TARIFF FIXING BY ROADS URGED

(Continued from page one)

Massachusetts' street railway problems as follows:

"The directors of a street railway company, after making a proper investigation and estimate of their business for the ensuing year and finding or foreseeing net returns insufficient to yield such fair return as is necessary to obtain additional capital, should be authorized to establish and file with the Public Service Commission such revised tariff as in their judgment is necessary, which should go into effect at the expiration of 30 days. If the Public Service Commission at any time thereafter finds after such investigation, hearings, etc., as it deems necessary, that the new tariffs are in excess of those necessary to produce a return of 6 per cent or such greater return as may be necessary, to invite additional capital, it should so rule, and at the same time point out in what respects the management is not prudent or efficient to a degree sufficient to substantially effect the net return and to warrant a modification of the tariff. The commission should also state what rules they believe proper as the result of such economies."

He would give railway companies right of appeal to the courts from such finding by the commission, the new tariffs continuing in effect for at least one year, unless the companies accepted the recommendation of the commission that a reduction was advisable.

"Any surplus which might be left over above a fair return," he continued, "should be put into a special fund to be used in lieu of capital for such purpose as the commission might approve. By so doing you would have a constant control by proper public authorities over a company that would prevent it from arbitrarily raising fares to pay unfair dividends. The payment of excessive dividends could and should be absolutely prevented by this means."

The graduated rates and their estimated revenue yield follow: Twelve per cent on excess profits up to 15 per cent, \$100,000; 16 per cent on between 15 and 25 per cent, \$46,080,000; 20 per cent between 25 and 50 per cent, \$109,000,000; 25 per cent, between 50 and 75 per cent, \$101,000,000; 30 per cent, between 75 and 100 per cent, \$88,290,000; 35 per cent, between 100 and 150 per cent, \$120,050,000; 40 per cent between 150 and 200 per cent, \$162,000,000; 45 per cent, between 200 and 250 per cent, \$84,150,000; 50 per cent, between 250 and 300 per cent, \$72,500,000; 60 per cent on profits in excess of 300 per cent, \$162,900,000.

With the war profits section virtually disposed of, the Senate proceeded today to the income tax section under an agreement for its disposition by Friday. The section now under discussion, with the recent increases, would levy \$850,164,000 on incomes, \$360,000,000 from corporations and the balance from individuals. Senator LaFollette will endeavor to raise the individual levy to about \$650,000,000, and Senator Hollis will attempt to make it \$57,000,000.

### WAR PROFITS IN HOUSE

**Speaker Clark Reopens Battle of Wealth Conscriptionists**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaker Champ Clark, taking the floor in the House today, reopened the battle of wealth conscriptionists, demanding that great war profits be heavily taxed.

The temper of the House toward the coming fight was shown in tremendous applause of the Speaker's words. His declaration that "80 per cent of war profits is not too much to take," aroused such a demonstration that he was forced to stop speaking.

At present, the company issues are issued for use during one of those periods and at other hours of the day. Hereafter, if the commission approves the company's plan, no communication tickets are to be issued.

Samuel H. Pillsbury, counsel for the company, stated that the tickets now in use involve 26 different rates of fares. The ticket arrangement is a perfect "hodge-podge," he said, without apparent justification, except that it was inherited from companies which have been taken over by the Bay State.

The company's plan is to adopt a standardized system, under which there will be no reduced rates in single zones; in double zones there will be a limited hour ticket sold at 80 per cent of the basic fare (9.6 cents), while in triple zones there will be a limited hour ticket sold at two-thirds of the basic fare (12 cents). In each case, the tickets will be sold in strips of 20.

General Manager Goff presented to the commission a mass of statistics, explaining the effect of the proposed plan in each district of the company's system.

Resuming, Mr. Bryant said he wished to call attention to another detail. The initiative and referendum appeared to strike out the force of the words "proportional" and "reasonable" as used in the bill of rights.

The bill of rights says that taxes shall be proportional and reasonable. But the power to grant disproportionate and unreasonable power still exists in the people. It cannot be exercised by the Legislature because the people have forbidden it in the bill of rights.

The words "proportional" and "reasonable" are highly important in connection with the taxing power.

At yesterday's afternoon session, former Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton, speaking

## MORE RECRUITS POUR INTO AYER

Second One Per Cent of New England's Draft Army Appear at Camp Devens to Go Into Immediate Training

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Today another 500 men, or a second 1 per cent of New England's draft army, will arrive here to commence training, and similar quotas will be sent daily until by Saturday it is expected 2000 men will be going through the routine of camp life.

New England men, and a few from New York constitute the arrivals thus far, and there is hardly a hamlet or town but what has its representation, all of whom are taking up the new life in a manner which, staff officers say, presages the making of a splendid national army. Brigadier-General Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, who was on the grounds yesterday afternoon, expressed himself as delighted with the general appearance of the men and he anticipates great things from Camp Devens, which is rapidly becoming one of the leading cantonments in the country.

Yesterday was a busy day here, and the town of Ayer itself was in a state of bustle and commotion, with great army vans rushing through the quiet village streets to meet the regular and special trains, returning with whole loads of recruits. All were in good humor, despite the long waits some of them had encountered on the way, notably the Maine delegation, the first to reach Ayer at 6:50 o'clock Wednesday morning, and who left Portland on the previous evening.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont arrived in due season, the recruits from the last named state being the last arrivals late in the evening, due to poor train facilities.

As soon as the men who had been met at the station by camp officers whirled into the gate at Camp Devens, they were conducted to small houses, each of which bore the name of some New England state, and were checked off according to their respective localities.

The Massachusetts recruits were taken in charge by Lieut. H. H. Powers of the three hundred and first Infantry, to which all of this week's arrivals are being temporarily assigned.

A brief examination of the candidates presenting themselves was made on the grounds by Lieut. F. E. Brown and Lieut. C. A. Barron of Field Hospital No. 5, after which the morning arrivals were taken to mess.

Along the dusty roads leading to "Infantry Hill" the men plodded in command of their officers, and arriving at three hundred and first headquarters, the substantial meal in waiting disappeared in short order, for many of the men had breakfasted light. Lieut. Charles L. Ward of Brookline is temporarily in charge of messing the men, and at supper last night about 100 were served.

The dinner menu comprised salmon and peas with corned beef for the late arrivals, potatoes, white bread, corn cake served with corn syrup, and a beverage. The meal was served from brand-new dishes, including the newly issued tin plates which are provided with handles which are suitable for field use, which for the first time have been introduced into cantinons. Two cooks, whose number will later be augmented by 10 more, served the food from two large ranges, and every one of the boys was satisfied when he left the table in the headquarters building.

Supper included meat stew, potatoes, a vegetable, white bread and a beverage, and for this morning's breakfast, oatmeal and milk, bacon, potatoes and bread and a beverage were dispensed.

As soon as the recruits left the mess hall they were taken to the barracks above where they were inducted into the intricacies of making a bed in regulation army style. They had to start at the beginning, which included bringing the cot itself from the floor above, filling the mattresses with straw, and then putting on the three army blankets in just the proper way. The uppermost blanket is stamped with the letters "U. S." which must always be in view when the bed is ready for the inspection, which is most rigid.

Blankets are other necessary supplies that were distributed by Junior First Lieut. H. T. Ball, Dartmouth '13, supply officer, who also instructed the men in the bed-making art. A specimen bed was made up with all looking on, then each one was told to make up his own bed, and soon the whole room was in order.

The men were then taken to another headquarters building where a staff of officials took their finger prints, a novel experience for most of the recruits and a detail of the first day of camp life over which much good-natured fun ensued. Physical charts were properly marked and other routine work was in order.

This was the order of affairs throughout the day, one batch of men following after another, until the entire 500 had been taken in charge by the headquarters force. Some of the officers remained on duty long after their usual hours, but this was an extraordinary day in Camp Devens, and no one expected the regular routine to be followed.

For a couple of days at least, no attempt at army routine will be made, for the men will have to become somewhat settled, and as soon as a line on their capabilities is secured, each one will be reassigned.

Late in the afternoon the Rhode Island squad of 60 men arrived, including one recruit with two years experience at West Point. Some were

wearing regulation khaki suits provided by their home friends, and many included among their meager possessions allowed, comfort bags of various colored cretonnes.

The New Haven Red Cross provided all the men from that city with such accessories, as did the Waterbury Red Cross. The boys from the former city were given a royal send-off, which included a speech made by Mayor Camper. In several instances societies provided the men with sandwiches to eat while on the way to Ayer, and upon the whole everything for their comfort seemed to have been taken into consideration.

While awaiting registration, the men seated themselves upon the grass or upon the suitcases which some of them carried, exchanged jokes, looked the grounds over, and made speculations as to what they would do when full-fledged soldiers "somewhere in France." Not a complaint was heard, and one officer with many years' army experience all over the country said that Camp Devens was the finest equipped camp he had ever visited. Uncle Sam has surely done his best for the men.

Within a few days the big Devens will be in regular shape, and most of the 600 barracks will be occupied. About 40 buildings of 48 for the permanent hospital base are completed, and in every section of the camp rapid progress is being made in the construction work now nearly done.

A large detachment of cavalry from Ft. Ethan Allen is expected, also some mules. A remount station in Groton will probably receive these horses when will be supplied the officers when needing a horse trained to arms for a period of five years.

Among yesterday's visitors was Brigadier-General Alibright who inspected infantry headquarters during the afternoon and who was welcomed by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding-general of the seventy-sixth division, and said that if the camp is maintained permanently it will be a most efficient part of the service.

"The men are being received into a totally different environment," he said, "yet each seems to have an innate responsive feeling. They seem to realize that all are in the game to win, and they are entering upon their new duties with a fine spirit."

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., has formally recommended the Government purchase of the camp tract, which has now been leased for a period of five years.

Last night Major-General Edwards and Brigadier-General Johnston with Capt. A. W. Hyatt of the former's staff, with others, were tendered a dinner by Gen. Charles H. Taylor at the Algonquin Club.

Visitors outside the camp were numerous, and the automobiles filled with sightseers nearly blocked the road passing the camp. But few people were admitted to camp, for the day was a strenuous one and the routine could not be interrupted by those whose chief object of a visit was to satisfy their curiosity.

Building 1080 at Camp Devens is shortly to be turned over to the press as headquarters, and will be provided with all accommodations, including telephone, tables, and bunks in case all-night service is necessary. Capt. Arthur F. Browne, assistant chief of staff, is in charge of equipping and opening up the building.

### More Quotas Completed

At a meeting held late yesterday afternoon in the Tremont Building, District Board 5 completed the selection of the men who will constitute the 5 per cent quotas of the three delinquent divisions, Division 3, Lynn; Division 1, Chelsea, and Division 1, Cambridge.

The men will be certified in time for them to report at Camp Devens, Ayer, on Saturday, it is believed, the board having completed its task by that time. The board continued yesterday the work of certifying the 40 per cent quotas of several boards, and accepted 49 men in the Newton division for the group scheduled to report Sept. 19. In the Watertown, Lexington and Belmont division eight names for the early quota were also certified by the board.

District 4 board was also in session, and after certifying the 5 per cent quotas in Divisions 3, 5 and 15 of Boston, adjourned until Friday.

### Mrs. Richard Russell Named

Mrs. Richard Russell has been named as temporary chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary, Massachusetts department, Navy League, in place of Mrs. Gardner Hall who has resigned to do foreign work with the Y. M. C. A. department, and who will sail for France soon.

### Fund for 101st Regiment

Efforts are being made to raise a fund of \$50,000 for the use of the first field artillery regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard, now in federal service as the one hundred first regiment, encamped at Boxford with Col. John H. Sherburne, commanding.

### U. S. WOOD RESERVES CALLED WAR FACTOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Forestry experts speaking at the conference of foresters from the Northeastern states at Dartmouth College, yesterday, pointed out that the enormous wood reserves of the United States might be the deciding factor in the war with Germany and in any case would be an important field for the reconstruction which must follow the coming of peace. Prof. James W. Toumey of the Yale Forest School spoke of the many ways in which wood is being used in the war and urged the development of the forest reserve as a part of the system of national defense.

Dr. Philbert Roth, forestry expert of the University of Michigan, estimated that the forest capital of this country might with safety reach \$50,000,000,000, an investment which he said would be worth while in peace and indispensable in war.

A comparison of the fuel values of wood and coal was made by Prof. Karl W. Woodward of New Hampshire College.

**SPRINGFIELD GARDENS**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Twice as many school gardens were conducted in this city this summer as last year, according to a statement from Thomas H. Kenworthy, supervisor, who estimates that about 1000 gardens have been successful. A large number of exhibits from these gardens are expected for the amateur garden show which is scheduled for Sept. 13 in the Auditorium.

## GEN. JOHNSTON SEES GOVERNOR

New Commander of the North-eastern Department of the United States Army Is Much Pleased With Camp Devens

Brig.-Gen. John M. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the northeastern department, with his aides, paid an official visit to Governor McCall at the State House this morning. Greetings were exchanged, after which General Johnston returned to his headquarters.

General Johnston is enthusiastic in his praises of Camp Devens, which he visited yesterday afternoon.

He said that the camp is already a wonderful place of work. General Johnston paid a tribute to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding-general of the seventy-sixth division, and said that if the camp is maintained permanently it will be a most efficient part of the service.

"The men are being received into a totally different environment," he said, "yet each seems to have an innate responsive feeling. They seem to realize that all are in the game to win, and they are entering upon their new duties with a fine spirit."

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patriotic service to be performed by them and wished them Godspeed. After shaking hands with Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and State Treasurer Charles L. Burill and others the men were then turned over by the Governor to the charge of "Ned" Horrigan, the Governor's aide, who was instructed to show them the State House.

Drawing for Red Ink Numbers

Another drawing to assign red ink numbers to registrants in the national army was held at the State House today, under the direction of William G. Grundy, deputy chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The first number was drawn by Henry F. Long, secretary to the Governor, who took from the wheel 2880, which was assigned to Edward J. Labelle of Division 1, Brockton.

The first business of today's drawing was to straighten out the case of Johann Henry Hornlein of Lawrence, who had been assigned two red-ink numbers, 164 and 1765. In the drawing 164 was taken from the wheel and stands as Mr. Hornlein's.

Harvard Reserve Officers

Yesterday was spent by the reserve officers at Harvard in a series of practical exercises in counterattacking, the men shifting their base of operations from Waverley to the trenches at Fresh Pond. Three companies participated.

## FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO DISLOYALTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Searching inquiry into the utterances of German language newspapers, Socialistic magazines and the literature of so-called peace societies and associations, regarded as likely to lead to prosecution in some instances, is being conducted by the Department of Justice.

Recent utterances and activities of Mayor Thompson of Chicago and The Republican, a newspaper which endorses him, are being scrutinized. Included in the investigation are individual newspapers and magazines published in German in this country and the advertising and other literature of the American Union Against Militarism, the People's Council, the League of Conscientious Objectors and organizations of a similar character.

### HOLLAND COMMISSION ARRIVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Holland's special commission to plead the cause of the Netherlands in connection with American food exports has arrived here and will proceed to Washington today. In the party are Van Elde, former head of the Dutch Grain Bureau; J. B. Van Der Houwen Van Corst, ex-president of the Council of India; Joost Van Vollenhoven and a staff of clerks.

### WHAT'S THE USE

Of all this bragging up and down When three women and one goose Make a market in your town.

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## HIGHER MILK PRICE PLANNED

**Small Dealers Who Supply Portion of Boston Consumers Are Preparing to Advance to 15 Cents a Quart on October 1**

Small milk dealers supplying about 20 per cent of the amount of delivered milk in Boston, or approximately 60,000 quarts daily, are preparing to advance the price to 15 cents a quart on Oct. 1, according to a statement of several dealers. A few of these milk men are charging 15 cents, but the majority of those who fixed the price at 13 cents late in July or early in August will either wait until the large contractors take action about the last of the month or make their advances gradually, starting at 14 cents on Sept. 15 and reaching the 15-cent mark 15 days later.

A large majority of these small dealers are producers, with herds located in small farms within a radius of 25 miles of Boston. Their milk therefore is almost entirely "last night's milking" and for that reason is considerably above the average quality of milk sold in Boston. In fact the milk of many of the small dealers is bottled within a few minutes after it is taken from the cow, and placed in the consumers' hands within 12 hours.

The small producer and dealer has complained for more than a year of the rapid advance in the cost of production and distribution and the lessening of the margin of profit, until at the present time many of these milk men claim that they are conducting their business at an actual loss.

A Dorchester milk man who produces and delivers 1400 quarts of "last night's" milk daily said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I have been in the milk business in Dorchester 17 years, and I made money when milk was selling at 7 or 8 cents a quart. My profits began to dwindle as milk advanced and for the past year I have been running my business at a loss, although I have constantly increased prices. I have made such advances reluctantly and have usually waited until some of the large contractors, who are constantly trying to get my trade away from me, have put up their prices. Fortunately my customers realize that I am giving them fresh milk compared with a much older product delivered by some other contractors, and for that reason I have maintained the strength of my routes, although I admit that some people are now taking a pint a day where formerly they bought by the quart. I have a herd of 150 cows, and that item of farm expense included in rental, or land expense, is unusually low. But feed of all kinds is from 120 to 160 per cent higher than it was 18 months ago, while on Sept. 1 my drivers asked and received an advance in wages of approximately 20 percent. This advance included the right to take three pints of milk a day from the wagon, which does not seem much, but which figures \$4 quarts, or \$10.92 cents a week."

Restrictions covering the production and distribution of milk in Massachusetts are far more sweeping and expensive than ever before, and each year brings a few more rules from the State and local boards of health. Every milk man tries to conform to these rules, but they are becoming so complicated that it is very difficult to comply with each one exactly. We come as near to the letter of the law as possible.

"Each one of these rules means an added expense, and one of the causes of the advance in the price of milk has been these numerous restrictions issued by the State and local authorities. Again, under the old method of distributing milk, we left it at the door in cans which would stand a considerable amount of wear and tear. The use of the glass bottle has added another item to the cost of distribution and bottles have advanced more than 100 per cent within the last 18 months.

Nearly every day is bringing an increase in the cost of feed, and while at present my cows are subsisting to considerable extent on stover or fresh cut corn stalks they will soon go on to more of a grain feed, and that means still further expense.

"It is because of this constant increase in the production and distribution cost that I am looking forward to 14 or 15 cent milk within the next month. It will be either a 1 or 2 cent advance in my case or a complete retirement, for no one can maintain his business for any great length of time at the expense of his capital.

"It seems to me that people should realize that a commodity of high quality must of necessity mean a high price. Some producers and distributors in the Greater Boston district are selling milk at 18, 20, 22 and even 25 cents a quart, and they claim that they could double their trade if the farms could stand it, but at present they are selling their high priced milk at a loss or at a very small margin of profit. These high priced milkmen have certified cattle, employ a large force of men and use the highest price feed, while their delivery systems are twice as expensive as those which are ordinary dealer maintains, for much of their milk is distributed in glass jars placed in locked wooden boxes and sent by express.

"On the other hand the large contractors in Boston, who I understand distribute about 80 per cent of the milk in Boston, buy their milk from 50 to 250 miles from the city, blend it at their collecting stations, put it through two, three and sometimes four processes and then sell it at the same prices which a nearby producer receives, which at present is 13 cents a quart at the house door. Most of this milk is from 3 to 6 days old and

costs the dealer an average, as I understand it, of 6 cents a quart at his plant in Boston. He charges 7 cents to deliver milk of this quality, while the local producer charges 4 cents to deliver his milk which costs him 9 cents a quart at the barn door.

"It may be readily seen, therefore, that the local producer and distributor must receive more for his milk if he is to continue in the business, and if feed, cost of distribution and other charges increase in the same ratio during the next 30 days, 15 cents for fresh milk at the house door will not be too high, in fact I doubt very much if even at that price, the small producer and dealer will any more break even."

## NEED OF LARGER MEAT PRODUCT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, told the live-stock industries committee yesterday that, with the world facing a meat shortage, America must increase production to meet the heavy demand in Europe. The United States is exporting now, he said, more meat than it raises, but must continue its heavy shipments that the Allies may be supplied.

The committee, comprising 100 cattlemen and stock experts, is going over plans with officials of the Food Administration and Department of Agriculture.

"The world," said Mr. Hoover, "is millions short of food animals. Europe's agricultural map will be changed after the war and the allied countries will turn more to breadstuffs production. That means that this country for long years after the war must be the meat producing country of the world."

Federal financial aid to live-stock producers was assured to the growers by W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board and Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

## BEET GROWERS WANT GREATER PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—At a meeting here the Intermountain Association of Beet Growers was organized, the articles of incorporation providing that steps should be taken for a better distribution of the revenue derived from the beet-growing industry. It was declared at the meeting that the beet growers do not get a fair percentage of profit made by the sugar companies.

Membership in the association is open to any beet grower in the States. N. P. Petersen of Granger, Utah, was elected president; Dr. John E. White of Twin Falls, Idaho, vice-president; Joseph Smith of Granger, Utah, treasurer, and C. G. Patterson of Salt Lake City, secretary.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, quartermaster corps, will visit the national army cantonments at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and Camp Gordon, Chamblee, Ga.

Capt. Edward Q. Jackson and Capt. Thomas T. Long, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty.

Second Lieut. Jefferson B. Osborn is transferred from the fifth cavalry to the twenty-second cavalry, and Second Lieut. Arthur L. Marek from the twenty-second cavalry to the fifth cavalry, at their own request.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Albert G. Riley, second infantry, Tennessee National Guard, is accepted.

First Lieut. James L. Miller Jr., medical reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Walton, quartermaster corps, national army, will proceed to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Brig.-Gen. J. S. Mallory will proceed to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Muir will proceed to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

The resignations of Capt. William S. Jenkins Jr., First Lieut. Henry M. Shaw and Second Lieut. Henry Whitlock Whitney, First Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, are accepted.

Leaves of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Thorne Deuel Jr., signal corps.

First Lieut. David C. Buscall, signal officers' reserve corps, will proceed to New York, on official business.

First Lieut. James A. Scull, sanitary corps, national army, will proceed to New York.

Leaves of absence for 12 days is granted Capt. Paul X. English, infantry.

First Lieut. Robert Sigmund, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Camp Meade, Maryland.

## TUNNEL FOR LITTLE BUILDING

An underground passageway connecting the Boylston Street subway station with the new Little Building, at Boylston and Tremont Streets, was opened to the public this morning. The tube, which was bored under Boylston Street, is about 80 feet long and serves as an added convenience to persons frequenting the Little Building, connecting with both the north and south-bound tracks of the Tremont Street subway. The passageway was erected at a cost of about \$20,000. Its construction is of reinforced concrete, with cement floor and white tile walls, approval for its erection being given by the Boston Transit Commission. It is reached in the Little Building by three elevators, and breaks into the Tremont Street subway at its southernmost end. The intention of the Peabody Trust, owners of the building, is to keep the passageway open daily, during the hours which the subway is open to the public.

## PENSION INCREASE TO CANADIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the high cost of living in Canada, there is to be a flat increase in the rate of pensions to Canadian soldiers and soldiers' dependents, according to a statement made by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons recently. Regarding the new

## BOSTON PAVING TO BE REDUCED

Necessities of a Practically Exhausted Emergency Fund Said to Call for Withdrawal of \$100,000 From the Streets

Money available for paving Boston's streets at the present date is reported by Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the Department of Public Works, and by J. Alfred Mitchell, auditor of the city of Boston, to be \$650,257.95. This money represents the appropriations made by the Mayor and the City Council both this year and last.

Commissioner Murphy, however, does not expect to spend all of this sum upon the streets of Boston this year nor to provide for its entire expenditure. He intends to withhold about \$100,000 and make it available for general emergency expenditure by the city. The reserve fund, more than \$400,000 this year, has been practically exhausted and Mayor Curley has issued stringent economy rules to all of the city departments under his control.

Owing to the unprecedented advance of all supplies needed by the city this year, the reserve fund has been drawn upon time and again. Although the Mayor made extraordinary reservations early this year the money available has been nearly all used, hence the emergency orders for re-trenchment issued.

The Public Works Department is counted upon by Mayor Curley to save out of its paving funds not less than \$100,000. Commissioner Murphy has been compelled to figure on the postponement of that amount of paving work as a consequence, at least this year. The Park and Recreation Department, by the exercise of certain savings, expects to be able to make available for emergency use about \$10,000 from its funds. Whether \$10,000 additional money will be sufficient to meet the possible additional emergency expenditures of the year, the Mayor, the city auditor and the budget commissioner are as yet unable to state with certainty. All they will say is that they hope this amount of money will be sufficient until the next year's taxes are available and next appropriations made.

This year the Public Works Department expects the grandiose sidewalks it has been having laid in various parts of the city will amount to a total of about \$100,000. Even this schedule of work is being rearranged wherever possible.

The paving division of the Department of Public Works had arranged to spend \$639,110 on contracts remaining from last year and those made or to be made the remainder of this year. It is now the plan to let very few additional paving contracts in 1917. The paving division itself may manage to do some of the work it had been planned to have done by contract. This will depend upon the street repair work which will have to be finished while the weather conditions are favorable.

Yesterday afternoon the Park and Recreation Department gave urgent and positive orders to the contractor having repairs of bituminous paving in hand to fill up and pave with bituminous paving material four big holes in Columbia Road which were made when the water department of the city of Boston raised four water gates in that thoroughfare to grade early in July. These gates were at Hancock, Bellevue, Stanwood and Bird Street intersections with Columbia Road. The gates were raised to grade of street but the holes made by the workmen of the water division were not repaired and they kept getting larger and larger for several weeks. The park department issued several orders to the contractor but other work caused the repairs to be neglected until yesterday pre-emptive orders for repairs forthwith in Columbia Road brought promises from the paving repair contractor that the work will be done at once.

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## TEXAS UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas University Appropriation Bill, veto of which precipitated the impeachment proceedings against Governor Ferguson, has become a law. Acting Gov. W. P. Hobby has signed the measure, which sets apart funds for the maintenance of the state school for two years.

Following their impeachment of the Governor, members of the House adopted without amendment the appropriation bill, which had already passed the Senate. It carries \$1,629,000 and is practically identical with the one that the suspended Governor vetoed.

The Texas Senate, on the eve of its sitting as a court of inquiry to try Governor Ferguson on the charges preferred by the House, rejected two of his appointees to the university board of regents and confirmed one made by Mr. Hobby. This was the appointment of Col. George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, a banker, a former regent and a benefactor of the institution.

## PENSION INCREASE TO CANADIAN TROOPS

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OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the high cost of living in Canada, there is to be a flat increase in the rate of pensions to Canadian soldiers and soldiers' dependents, according to a statement made by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons recently. Regarding the new

scales of pensions, the Premier added that these would be taken up by the new Parliament, when the whole pension question would be fairly gone into. The increase dates from the beginning of the present fiscal year, namely April 1.

It is stated that at the present moment there are 14,500 men on the pension list, and that 30,000 people are benefiting by it. For the last month, \$450,000 had been paid out, and it is expected that by the end of the current year a sum of about \$8,000,000 will have been distributed. An old grievance, that the soldier's pay often ceased before his pension commenced has been remedied, the soldier being on pay until his pension starts.

## DESPOTISM IN BELGIUM CITED

Lawyer Tells Bar Association That German Commander's Word Is Law Where There Is Fighting—Officers Elected

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Germany's tyrannical law in Belgium is based on the principle that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, Gaston De Leval, the Belgian lawyer who defended Edith Cavell, told the American Bar Association convention here.

The laws which now govern Belgium, he declared, are all derived from an imperial order signed at Potsdam by Wilhelm, Dec. 28, 1899. It was published in Germany two days before the war started, and clearly defines the offenses for which enemy civilians may be punished, and the penalties.

As an example of the rules under which Belgium suffers, he cited the order issued by Field Marshal von der Goltz, Oct. 1, 1914, which reads: "The localities nearest to the spot where railways have been destroyed or telegraph lines cut—it does not matter whether they were accomplices or not—will be punished without mercy."

In those parts of Belgium where fighting is in progress, or where armies are preparing to fight, there is no law but the German commander's word, De Leval added. In other parts the Belgian courts have been maintained, but judges who criticized Germany or went against German wishes in their decisions have been arrested and sometimes deported. Belgian decisions are still handed down in the name of King Albert.

He further declared that Belgians caught working against the interests of the invaders are adjudged guilty of treason by military courts, and that Belgian workmen who refuse to accept labor of benefit to the Kaiser's armies are imprisoned.

In conclusion, he affirmed that: "No matter how powerfully the German military system has impressed the Belgian population, that population is just as hopeful as during the first days that the cause of civilization will triumph."

The following officers were elected today: Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, president; George Whitlock, Baltimore, secretary; Frederick E. Wadham, Albany, treasurer; executive committee, Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John Lowell, Boston; Charles Blood Smith, Topeka, Kan.; Ashley Cockrell, Little Rock, Ark.; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill.; T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; U. S. G. Cherry, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Charles T. Terry, New York City.

William H. Burgess of Chicago, in an address before the association, severely criticized the constitution of Mexico, declaring that it was only a "scrap of paper, by which those in authority were enabled to take away the personal liberties of the others."

Elihu Root is to be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the members tonight.

## SCOUTS TO GATHER "WINDFALL" APPLES

Under a new plan for food conservation which may be adopted by the Boy Scouts of Greater Boston District, nearby orchards are to be visited each Saturday during September and October and the "windfall" apples gathered. These are to be distributed in the thickly congested sections of the city. The plan, originated by Park Commissioner William E. Mulliken of Lexington, was tried this morning when the apples gathered by troop 2 of Lexington were distributed under the direction of the North Bennett Street Industrial School.

# EDUCATIONAL

## ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL INQUIRY

**Question of Success or Failure of System Brought to Front by Passages From Mr. Fisher's Speech in House of Commons**

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—"The way those fellows picked up the job seemed to me perfectly marvelous. There is something in your board school education, after all," wrote the commander of a light cruiser, manned almost entirely by hastily levied hands from the merchant service, or from ordinary civil employ. His letter was addressed in all innocence to one of His Majesty's inspectors of schools, and so passed into the hands of Mr. Fisher, thus furnishing the president of the Board of Education with a telling passage in his maiden speech in the House of Commons.

The voice of the navy is crisp and terse; but the same thought about English primary schools was expressed with more accurate definition, though at greater length, by an army officer, who also supplied a quotation for the same speech. Writing of a Lancashire regiment, he says: "The second and third-line troops could never have been raised and trained in the time they were, but for the public elementary schools. In many cases the first two lines absorbed all the trained material there was, and the commanding officers of the third line had actually to 'make' officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the last two almost wholly, from the products of the public elementary schools. The instruction of the men was greatly helped by their intelligence. Scouting, outpost work, bombing, trench raiding, etc., require not only native intelligence but also the ability to write in plain, unmistakable English a short message on which much may depend. We had no army schools for our men, nor any time to spare for instruction, even if we had. Consequently we were wholly dependent on what the public elementary school sent us."

These voices from the senior and junior services are unequivocal. But there have lately been a number of expressions of opinion from chambers of commerce and business houses to a contrary effect. For instance, the Newport Chamber of Commerce has had a correspondence with Mr. Fisher, in which the acting secretaries of the chamber ended by saying: "In our opinion, the educational system has been on its trial since Mr. Forster's bill was passed, now upwards of 45 years ago, and broadly viewed, the failure has been complete."

Again, still more recently, there have been published the results of an inquiry, set on foot by the London County Council Education Committee, as to whether our educational system is providing the rising generation with an adequate equipment for the future commercial struggle. The committee has taken pains to secure the views of representative men in chemical, engineering, shipping and printing industries, of leaders in banking, insurance and railway businesses, and so on. In this case opinions are divided. Men of great experience expressed their satisfaction at the facilities offered by the schools, and at the capacity of those educated therein to assist in carrying on the country's business. On the other hand, there was another view which appeared to be quite common among employers (especially on the commercial side), namely, that the elementary schoolboy is deficient in handwriting, arithmetic and spelling, and also lacking obedience, thoroughness, common sense and manners (good address). In justice to the primary scholar, it should be added that such employers find the pupil from the secondary school also deficient in the same elementary subjects and wanting in energy and grit.

The two sides of the shield have now been presented for inspection. What is to be the judgment of the nation upon its elementary school system? Only a rough estimate can here be made of what that opinion will be. In the first place it is obvious that there is no single type of elementary schoolboy, and no one primary school typical of all others. The school and the boy or girl vary as much in this as in secondary education. In the second place the employer who makes an application straight to the headmaster of a school, stating his requirements, is likely to get what he wants; while the man who is content to expose in his window such a notice as "Boy Wanted" stands a good chance of getting an indifferent lad. This would account for the different experiences of employers. In the third place the military officer who has to deal rapidly, as in the cases quoted, with a large number of boys and young men, chiefly drawn from the primary schools, is likely to have an average lot, and the more intelligent among them are naturally selected for promotion; his opportunities for judging the capacities of his men and the education afforded by the schools from which they come are therefore greater than those of the employer of a comparatively small number of assistants. In the fourth place the conditions of work have to be considered; if boys and girls are sometimes found "watching the clock" in office work, the monotonous conditions of such employment have to be taken into account. But as a military unit, even of small size, is brought into working order, the need of cooperation, the realization that the safety of all depends upon the loyalty and resourcefulness of each, produce their full effect, and afford an adequate test

of what school teaching has done for the members of the unit.

It may, therefore, be accepted that intelligence and resourcefulness are developed in the public elementary schools; not equally of course among all scholars, but markedly among the best. It may also be accepted that there are a number of boys and girls who slip through the fingers of their teachers without any very definite achievement in regard to the subjects of instruction and sometimes without any special impress upon their character. How are these results to be explained as the effect of the English system and methods of primary education?

It is natural to turn first to the subjects of instruction for an explanation; but the closer the inquiry from this point of view, the less is the result found to depend upon any special curriculum of the school. To the commercial man who expects to obtain a boy clerk already half made at the general product of the primary school, there is no difficulty in giving a reason for the disappointment of his expectations.

According to Dr. Foster Watson, the author of a recently published manual on the old grammar schools, the real directors of the policy and doctrine of the Elizabethan church were the clergy, who in Queen Mary's reign had suffered voluntary exile abroad rather than recant their Protestantism. It was they who had opportunities for influencing the whole tenor of the higher religious, moral and educational changes that were accomplished while Queen Elizabeth was on the throne. Among these exiles was Edmund Grindal, who afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury and established the grammar school of St. Bees in Cumberland, in which township he was born. Another such exile was Edwin Sandys, a future Archbishop of York. He founded a grammar school at Hawkshead in Lancashire. Dean Nowell had been headmaster of Westminster School at the end of the reign of Edward VI. His time of exile had been passed at Frankfort. To carry out his brother Robert's injunction, "Forget not Middleton School and the College of Brazenose, where we were brought up in our youth," the dean not only endowed the free school at Middleton, but gave 13 scholarships to Brazenose College at Oxford. Also, with the fortune that his brother left him, he made grants to poor scholars in the universities and to poor scholars in "divers grammar schools." Among these were some with unforgettable names—Edmund Spencer, Richard Hooker, and Richard Hakluyt.

Under this head, then, it may be said that the wise extension of the curriculum which is a marked feature of the policy of the Board of Education since Mr. Forster's act, has been conducive not only to the child's happiness at school, but to his success in any occupation to which he turns afterward. At present the mischief is that so little has been done to carry on the work of the primary schools in vocational directions while boys and girls are in their teens. Were the employers compelled, as they doubtless soon will be, to use adolescent labor for only a part of each week, and were the youth of the country required by law to attend continuation schools from 14 to 18, business men would soon find their requirements satisfied without turning teachers into mere drill sergeants.

The fact is that the policy of the barrack-ground was tried in English schools from 1862 to a date not easy to define (since the policy was only gradually abandoned), but reaching into the nineties. Lowe's code made it a chief condition of grants to the public elementary schools that each child should pass to the satisfaction of the education department in the particular standard of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which he was placed for the year. The result was that the energies of the teachers were wrongly directed; they could pass their best boys and girls before a quarter of the year was over; at the end of six months the middle part of the class was ready for the inspector, and had only to be kept simmering, but throughout the whole school year, by repetition of the same information and by correction of the same wearisome mistakes, the small number of boys and girls at the bottom of the class had to be made to appear on the examination day other than they were, and thus secure that pass on which the greater or lesser amount of the Treasury grant depended. The result for the school was comparative stagnation; for the teachers themselves it was a false ideal.

For the last 20 years at least these conditions have been first mitigated and then removed. As a consequence school life has become steadily more interesting; while the teachers, having experienced much increase of freedom in their work, are happier and turn their eyes to truer objectives. Mr. Balfour's act, following Mr. Forster's at the interval of a generation (1902), conferred greater unity upon local educational administration, and led to more money being spent upon the schools. Primary education is now less centralized than it was, and while the multiplicity of officials does not always render the teachers' work smoother, yet the diversity of school methods in various districts stimulates both masters and mistresses to make fresh experiments, and enlarges the borders of their experience. It should be remembered also that during two generations the National Union of Teachers has raised the professional status of the primary school staff, while the old barriers between them and teachers in secondary schools are tending to disappear.

It may be objected to the foregoing treatment of the subject that it appears to substitute for a discussion of the resourcefulness and intelligence of former scholars from the public elementary schools quite another topic to wit, the ideals and conditions of work of teachers in those schools. Nevertheless, it is the quality of the teacher which, more than all else, determines the quality of the scholar, so that in showing how the ideals, the intelligence and the resourcefulness of primary teachers as a body have been raised, the educationist is to all intents and purposes, dealing with the heightening of those attributes in the output of the schools.

**COUNTY PUPILS' FEES RAISED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Board of Education of Louisville, at a recent meeting, announced that the cost of education for county pupils attending the public schools of Louisville will be increased for the next term. The fee for girls has been raised from \$60 to \$65, and the fee for boys from \$62 to \$70.

## EDUCATION NOTES FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Some little time ago a bequest of £1000 was made to Cambridge University, with the object of founding an Arabic scholarship as a memorial to Professor William Wright. As one of the conditions of that bequest was that the scholarship should not be held by a Jew, the Senate refused the benefaction. Eighteen Jews have now joined together and presented to the university the sum of £1000, without any condition, except that the money shall be used as a memorial to the professor in question.

It is natural to turn first to the subjects of instruction for an explanation; but the closer the inquiry from this point of view, the less is the result found to depend upon any special curriculum of the school. To the commercial man who expects to obtain a boy clerk already half made at the general product of the primary school,

at least half the cost of upkeep will be met by Government grants, the amount to be found by the rate-payers will not be unduly large.

St. Andrews General Council has already been moving in the direction indicated above. It proposes that the four Scottish universities should take steps to afford facilities for advanced studies and research in Scotland to students from overseas, including the United States. Amongst other important proposals formulated for transmission to the university court are the following:

The establishment of a chair of history and a lectureship in colonial and imperial history; the institution of a diploma in social science and training; the founding of a degree in commerce. The council also desires a revision of the terms of tenure of Carnegie fellowships, and like the Edinburgh council, it is moving in the matter of the status and emoluments of lectures.

At present the professors of the university have, in their hands, all academic administration, so far as strictly educational matters are concerned. Originally the teaching staff consisted exclusively of professors; but they are now numerically a smaller body than the nonprofessorial or "junior staff," as it is sometimes called. Moreover, in the course of time, it has come about that the older subjects represented by chairs are, as a whole, not more but rather less essential than those represented by lectureships. Thought and practice are being linked in a new, wide complementary union, and internationalism is to mean far more in the future than geographical or racial boundaries. Theory and intellect are coming to be important factors, if not primal factors, in the world's work.

The arousal of business firms and banks to the need of a closer conjunction between theory and work, and their activities in line with training young men for a clear-eyed attack upon foreign business is one of the signs of the times. "Foreign departments," in manufacturing and export houses, and in many of the larger banking houses have been originated, and the schools and colleges have thrown open their foreign language sections as never before to the service of international progress and common sense training for definite pursuits.

The experience of a large bank in Chicago in these lines is significant. Believing that the better organized foreign departments of the larger concerns owed a duty to smaller ones in the Middle West, this bank invited members of smaller houses to spend some time in its establishment for the purpose of securing first-hand training in the handling of foreign business. The result is told by the president of the bank:

"We found that in a goodly number of our smaller cities in the Central West are located manufacturers who are beginning to do some foreign business, and we also found that the banks located in these smaller cities had no one familiar with the handling of foreign documents. We extended an invitation to all of our correspondents as might hereafter be laid down by them to each of the universities which may decide to join in the 'federated superannuation system,' a capital sum that would yield approximately the annual income required by such university on behalf of all existing wholesale members of the staff, with salaries of £100 or over, exclusive of those whose superannuation is otherwise provided for, and exclusive also of those who do not come within the terms of the trust deed. The court resolved to accept the offer of the trustees and to apply for the admission of the University of Edinburgh to the 'federated superannuation system.'

The Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield unanimously elected the Marquis of Crewe as chancellor of the university, to replace the Duke of Norfolk. The pro-chancellor, in moving the election, said the Marquis of Crewe was possibly not so well known locally as he was a great and imperial statesman. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and had held many positions of trust, including Secretary of State for India, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Privy Seal, and chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and president of the Board of Education. These offices indicated that he had held the esteem of the statesmen who governed the country, and the university would have the advantage of getting attached to it one who had seen a great deal of the colonies. The pro-chancellor added that the Marquis came of a great Yorkshire family of literary celebrity.

**NATIONAL AFFAIRS TO BE WESLEYAN COURSE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—National affairs, an elective course of study for men in their graduation year is to be in the curriculum of Wesleyan University in 1917-18, through funds provided by a member of the board of trustees who was formerly a Wesleyan student. The course is to be in the upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury. A resolution was passed unanimously "That this House welcomes the educational ideals and proposals outlined by the president of the Board of Education in the House of Commons on April 19, and is prepared to further them by every means, but resolves that so soon as such action can be taken without hindrance to those proposals a united effort should be made to secure that adequate religious instruction is an essential part of the education given."

The Bishop of Winchester, in moving the resolution, called attention to the order of its parts, the need of supporting Mr. Fisher's proposals being placed first and the united effort for religious instruction second. He said that to make proposals as to religious education at this moment would be, in effect, obstructive, but that as the Minister of Education's scheme came more and more into operation, the need for religion as the basis of England's educational system would be more and more apparent.

The Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Burge, formerly headmaster of Winchester College) spoke as one who had been a teacher for 24 years. The kernel of Mr. Fisher's proposals was the raising of the sense of dignity and vocation in teachers. This was the first time in the history of the national system of education in England that this had been recognized. Everything hinged on the status of teachers. He affirmed that all the great ideas and reforms had come from them and would always come from them.

Merthyr Tydfil has been offered £10,000 for the erection and equipment of a technical mining and engineering institute to be open to all Merthyr Tydfil boys free of cost. Mr. Seymour Berry, to whom the offer is due, has made it a condition of his benefaction that an endowment fund shall be provided sufficient to pay the annual expenses of the institute. As

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE STUDIED

Business Firms Found Urging Need of Theoretical Training in Export Problems—Mastery of Languages Demanded

Among the results flowing from the war will be tremendous advances in theoretical science and training. The highest faculties of intelligence are being brought to bear as never before upon economic, financial and industrial life. A new period of thinking internationally is being ushered in, laying the bases of cooperation and correlation with practical activities in trade, politics and general relationships. Thought and practice are being linked in a new, wide complementary union, and internationalism is to mean far more in the future than geographical or racial boundaries.

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**STUDY PLANNED FOR MEN IN CANTONMENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—The educational resources of the colleges and universities of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, as far as possible, will probably be placed at the command of the recruits from these states who are to be trained for the army at the cantonment at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. That this should be done was the unanimous verdict of a conference of college representatives held at Iowa State College.

In addition to this training, the bank is arousing the interest of these men in a course of reading on international questions, outlined by an expert especially for this purpose. The whole aim is toward affording a larger vision of world business and relationship, and treating the subject in a practical and intelligent manner.

The dean of the College of Business Administration in Boston University, Prof. Everett W. Lord, has recently outlined some of the work being accomplished along these lines in that institution, and the things achieved are similar to those in a goodly number of our larger colleges and universities:

"At Boston University we have rather a complete course in foreign trade. We are making a special effort to prepare young men—both those who want to spend their full time and those who are employed and can attend classes only in the evening—along the lines that will fit them for foreign trade positions. We put considerable stress upon foreign languages, for we believe it is impossible for anyone to have a fair conception of foreign people unless he has a pretty good knowledge of their language. In connection with the language we give a training in the history and the general relations of the country studied. Next year we are to establish a new chair, to be called South American relations."

"Students taking the course in the day classes, spend three years in classroom studies, and then have one full year of supervised employment before receiving their degree. The men in the night classes get their practical experience in their offices, which, in many cases, are engaged in some form of international trade or activity. There is need of a closer correlation between the college and the manufacturer in the matter of securing positions for students who have completed their theoretical studies. By reason of the cooperation already effected between the school and the business house in the fitting of youth for international service, the old-time suspicion of the business man that the college is a place for commercial and language training is being rapidly nullified.

This training in internationalism is being carried on in a new and enlarged manner also in the large tech-

nical schools of the country. An examination of the curricula of institutions like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh reveal in connection with the engineering departments special courses in foreign trade. The general commercial condition of the foreign nations before the war is given, and such topics as the following receive thoroughgoing attention: Methods of developing the foreign markets, credits, selling methods, packing, invoices, bills of lading and insurance, together with training in the fundamentals of admiralty law. These courses in commercial work and in problems of transportation, labor and general business management supplement the engineer's particular education in his chosen profession, and help to equip him for all-round administration in foreign fields, as well as at home.

There is no branch of this training to equip men for wider service abroad more insisted just now than that of language. No permanent success in any department of international life can be gained without a real facility in speaking to people of other lands in their own tongue. Language is the prime relator. It is a field where people of the United States find some of their chief difficulties because of the disinclination of their temperament toward easily acquiring foreign language and also in the impression that a smattering of languages will be sufficient. There is a man in high position who is becoming discouraged at his inability to do his work simply because he has only what is called "ejaculatory Portuguese"; he had made the mistake of learning only nouns, and thought he could get on by hitting the "hot spots," as he expressed it.

College and business leaders are becoming more and more convinced that this language study should enable men to think in the foreign tongue, and to carry out their lines of thought in a manner suited to the comprehension of their bearers. They are also aware that along with the study of language should go the allied subjects of history, civilization, manners and customs of the foreign peoples. There are few things more likely to impress favorably members of any nation than an adequate knowledge of their life and work, their needs and their demands.

For such training in the knowledge of international questions and populations, teachers are needed who know something more than their textbooks. A new demand for teachers of experience in cosmopolitan matters is arising. Some of these teachers may come from the ranks of the men of affairs who have a first-hand knowledge of the countries under consideration. Several colleges are to be combining for looking ahead and sending the heads of their language and history departments for a year's study of different nations, whose relationships with the United States need particular attention.

**STUDY PLANNED FOR MEN IN CANTONMENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—The educational resources of the colleges and universities of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, as far as possible, will probably be placed at the command of the recruits from these states who are to be trained for the army at the cantonment at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. That this should be done was the unanimous verdict of a conference of college representatives held at Iowa State College.

After an all-day session the conference adopted resolutions asking the State Board of Education of Iowa to appoint an executive officer to represent the colleges of the five states at the cantonment, who would carefully list all the work of the colleges that may be suitably offered to the men in Camp Dodge and to

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN REJECTED BY HAWAII CHAMBER

Proposal Is Discarded on Ground That "Present Is Not Right Time to Change Our Hours"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, at a recent meeting, rejected a proposal to turn the clocks of the Territory one hour ahead; on the ground that it was the consensus of opinion that the daylight saving plan would be of little advantage to Hawaii, and Delegate Kuhio, who wired the chamber asking whether it was desired to have Hawaii included in the bill now before Congress, was so informed.

E. D. Tenny, of Castle and Cooke; L. T. Peck, president of the First National Bank of Hawaii, and W. R. Castie, who made the motion that "in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the present was not the proper time to change our hours," were the principal opponents of daylight saving.

Mr. Peck showed that the difference here between the longest and shortest days was so slight that there was little reason, in his opinion, for saving daylight. He understood that in London and other northern localities, where the difference is several hours, it might be advantageous in the summer to start work one hour earlier. If there should be a change here it should not be for more than half an hour, was Mr. Peck's opinion. He also said that the employees of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, the Honolulu street railway system, were opposed to the daylight saving plan.

Mr. Tenny read letters from the managers of the Waialua and Ewa sugar plantations, in which they pointed out that the same time plan had been in operation on the plantations. The manager of Waialua said that if the clocks were set an hour ahead the laborers would lose an hour's sleep in the morning and have to get up in the dark. It developed that the laborers had been consulted and they were opposed to the plan.

## PROBLEM OF THE EAST DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A correspondent of *L'Humanité* writes from Geneva on the subject of the movement in Finland for obtaining complete independence and comments on the fact that the central executive committee has sent Mr. Tchelidze with a delegation to Helsinki to endeavor to find a solution for the crisis which threatens to arise between Russia and Finland. He goes on to quote some recent declarations on the subject by the Finnish Socialist Sirola, who has played an important part in the revolution of 1917 at Helsinki. M. Sirola states that the Finnish revolutionary movement is encountering numerous difficulties, and that the Russian Provisional Government insists on maintaining certain measures of a monarchical character which were taken in the first instance, by the Tsar when he was Grand Duke of Finland, and were not for the good of the country. What they were asking of the Provisional Russian Government had to do with Finland only.

Their future, M. Sirola stated, was safer in their own hands than in those of any others. The Russian Government wished to reserve the right of dissolving the Finnish Landtag, the right of sanctioning the laws decreed by the Finnish Parliament, and the right of amnesty. Now that the absolutist régime had been swept away, the Finns held that these were matters which concerned themselves. They had always considered, said M. Sirola, that these enactments implied a condition of oppression, by means of which the Russian ministers could interfere in Finnish affairs. It was a condition of things which they wished to see disappear, but it seemed as if the Provisional Government were not disposed to follow them in this matter.

They had, M. Sirola declared, made numerous efforts to arrive at an agreement. They had asked the Provisional Government to sanction laws passed by their own Parliament, and which after seven years were still awaiting recognition, but up to the present nothing had been done. The Finnish people were revolting against this state of things.

Other requests which they had made had also failed to meet with the approval of the Russian Provisional Government. Nevertheless, in Russia itself, the Soviet and the Mensheviks were of the opinion that Finland should be allowed to regulate her own affairs. They also, however, declared that Finland had nothing to fear from the new democratic Russia, and that she might, without the slightest risk, adopt the proposals of the Provisional Government.

Public opinion in Finland was in favor of absolute independence, and M. Sirola declared that while they ardently desired the triumphs of democracy in Russia, and centered all their hopes upon it, yet the dark experiences through which they had passed forced them to look to themselves alone for the management of their affairs. The Finns, so the correspondent of *L'Humanité* states, were in no way hostile to Russia as some people had supposed. They knew that their economic relations with democratic Russia were bound to increase. That was why an understanding which would satisfy both sides was needed. Finland carried on commercial intercourse to an equal extent both with England and Russia, hence her desire to go her own way with as much freedom as possible.

It could only be hoped that Mr. Tchelidze's efforts would meet with success.

possible in the case of Semite and Aryan races, which have preserved their characteristics for centuries, and possess their own languages and traditions. A policy of collaboration is only possible with independence. This truth will be recognized when it is realized how proud and susceptible are those peoples, who do not forget that they were the first artisans of civilization, and that in their midst originated the three great religions which shared the world.

"In order definitely to solve the eastern question to safeguard all rights and all interests, small local autonomy must be created along the territories which once were the cradle of Hellenism, the country of the Phoenicians, of the Omayyades, of the Abbasides, of Babylon and Nineveh, of Eshatian and of Isfahan, of Ani, Van and Brouse; that will be the best guarantee for the future. It is on the great sun-kissed road of the East that the terrible war through which we are living originated. That is where the danger will lie as long as the ancient ways are patrolled by cavalry of empire. Peace is only possible if right is respected, and right exists in Asia as in Europe."

## RELATIONS BETWEEN FINLAND AND RUSSIA

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It could only be hoped that Mr. Tchelidze's efforts would meet with success.

WOMEN'S RURAL INSTITUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A meeting was recently held in Edinburgh of the advisory committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland to consider the question of the formation of women's rural institutes. The chair was taken by Dr. Greig, who summarized the events leading to the appointment of the committee. The idea, he said, had been brought forward by Mrs. Blair of Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, who had approached the board on the matter and the Secretary for Scotland had agreed to appoint an organizer. The committee was to act in an advisory capacity to the organization, especially with regard to the selection of this organizer, upon whose qualifications, it was held, the success of the movement largely depended.

WAR WORK FOR ACCOUNTANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization of the professional accountants of the country to serve the Government during the war is to be one of the principal subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Accountants here on Sept. 18.

## PREPARATION OF "DRIED MEALS" IS RECOMMENDED

National League for Women's Service Tells Method to Preserve Fruits and Vegetables

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By using the new process of preparing "dried meals" housewives can save thousands of bushels of vegetables and fruits that otherwise would be wasted, according to the home economics department of the National League for Women's Service.

Following recommendation by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration, the league has prepared special literature on "dried meals" and is distributing it among housewives through the branches of the organization in 39 states. Arrangements also have been made to conduct instruction classes and have informal talks. The method is simple, requires no chemicals, and may be applied by any woman in her kitchen.

The instructions, briefly, are as follows:

The drying may be done in the sun, over the kitchen stove, or before an electric fan. Manufacturers have placed driers on the market. Home-made driers are satisfactory.

A good home-made drier should be light, easy to operate, of simple construction, inexpensive, and, as nearly as possible, noninflammable; should permit a free circulation of air; to allow the rapid removal of the air after it has passed over the vegetables and absorbed moisture; should provide for protection of the food product against dust, etc.; should protect the materials from being moistened by steam, smoke, rain or dew while drying.

The vegetables and fruits that may be dried for home use are: Sweet corn, string or snap beans, Lima beans, dry shelled beans, okra, peppers, peas, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, spinach and parsley, beet tops, Swiss chard, celery, rhubarb, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, pumpkins and squash, apples, pears, quinces, raspberries, peaches, plums, apricots and cherries.

In drying, the fruit or vegetable shrinks to about one-third its original size.

## BRITAIN ADVANCES WAGES FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions has announced advances in the wages of all women and girls employed on munitions work in controlled establishments and in uncontrolled establishments to which orders of the Ministry regulating women's wages have already been applied.

Women of 18 years of age and over will receive an advance of 2s. 6d. per week and girls under 18 an advance of 1s. 3d. per week. These advances will apply both to time workers and to workers on systems of payment by results. They will be payable to all women and girls over and above their weekly earnings.

Another case in which alien influence is seen is that of an American citizen, whose name the police will not reveal, who wrote to an anti-conscription member of Parliament, saying that he was a pro-German and would come to Montreal to lead a revolt if he was wanted. He misjudged the man he appealed to, for the member of Parliament turned the letter over to the authorities, and when the writer reached Montreal he was sent back to the United States and interned.

## SIR E. KEMP CABLES TO SIR A. CURRIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Great enthusiasm was forthcoming in the House of Commons, recently, upon the reading by the Minister of Militia, Sir Edward Kemp, of a couple of cables which had passed between himself and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, general officer commanding the Canadian troops in France.

On August 23, Sir Edward Kemp cabled as follows:

"On behalf of all our military forces in Canada, I desire to extend to you and the officers and men under your command warmest congratulations upon the splendid manner in which Canadian troops have conducted themselves during the fighting around Lens, in defeating the pick of the German army against heavy odds, and steadfastly holding gains made in the face of desperate and repeated counterattacks. Canada is prouder than ever of her gallant sons who have so bravely and determinedly maintained her honor. We mourn with you the loss of many brave comrades."

To this Lieut-General Sir Arthur Currie replied as follows:

"Your message of congratulation is sincerely appreciated by all ranks of Canadian corps. Tell our comrades in the Canadian militia that in addition to winning and consolidating ground we have inflicted casualties upon the foe at least treble our own. In repeated and determined counterattacks the flower of the German army was thrown against us, but our line remained unshaken as our own Rockies. Will not the pride which you say Canada has in her sons inspire her to send us men to take the places of those so nobly fallen?"

## STATUTE IS FOUND TO COVER SEDITION

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PRICE OF FLAX IN THE IRISH MARKETS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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rate was fixed. If the millowner paid higher rates to his scutchers he would of course charge the farmer more for scutching, so it was only fair that the farmer should know what the price of flax was going to be. He wished to emphasize the fact that the interests assembled at the meeting did not make any suggestions whatsoever as to what the price of flax should be. They recognized that the cultivation of flax had become a military necessity and were anxious to do their best. They only wanted to know what action was to be taken in controlling the price of flax. Prices had been arranged for yarns and cloth, and spinners and manufacturers knew exactly how they stood with regard to Government contracts, so presumably they too would be interested in knowing definitely what the price of flax was going to be.

A committee was formed representing the chemical trades, were, he said, profoundly affected by the creation of a large number of new factories in connection with war industries. They were producing large quantities of certain chemicals, which it was to be hoped would not be wanted after the war, and in some cases in what appeared—unless another destination was found for them—excessive quantities.

Unless the Government took these things in hand at once, they would find themselves, he was afraid, when peace came, confronted with a number of social and industrial difficulties which might make the state of affairs in the country worse for some time after the war than they were then, so far as the industrial population was concerned. One of the most urgent and difficult problems which would arise after the termination of the war, or perhaps even before then, would be the supplies of essential raw materials—not only their manufacture, but their transport and use amongst the Allies, and in some of them, as they knew, there was at the present time a world shortage. Increased production was the only way in which they could pay for the war. They should aim at making three ears of corn grow where two grew before, and at increasing the product of all the industrial plants in the country so far as they could, which meant at the same time improving their processes.

From reports which had been presented to them, continued Dr. Addison, it appeared that the Germans did not deprecate the necessity for taking steps to deal with the reconstruction problems. The Government departments had been supplied with a good deal of information as to the steps which they were taking to deal with industrial matters in the after-war period, and unless England was to find herself defeated in some directions of commerce, whatever might happen after the war, they must take time by the forelock. Their enemies were certainly doing so in the most elaborate and painstaking detail. In some of the industries of the country the experience of the Ministry of Munitions showed that they had allowed their British habit, if he might so describe it, of "muddle and drift," to bring them into a position of extreme danger. There were many essential materials of which they were very short, and which for a long time after the beginning of the war they found themselves in most serious difficulties in obtaining. Even under the most favorable conditions, when all the available supplies of fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs and milk are brought from the country, the total quantity is far below the demand. People have no longer any reserve stocks of food of any kind and are simply living from day to day. And as the blockade of the Allies has effectively cut off a large quantity of provisions formerly obtained abroad, the need for getting the utmost out of home-grown produce is very urgent. But this bartering of goods of kind, instead of the normal purchasing with money, has rendered the economic situation far worse than it need be.

At the present time there were, Dr. Addison said, at least five different government departments which were concerned, in one way or another, with what would happen to the chemical industries at the end of the war. He sincerely hoped, in respect to one of them, that they would be able to take steps to induce the British farmer to make a much greater use of fertilizers than he had ever done before. The policy of the Ministry of Reconstruction was not to interfere with their business but to help them as far as possible. They need have no fear that he himself was going to promote nostrums of any sort. He wanted to get to work to examine the problems fairly and squarely with the assistance of the hard work which had already been done by various committees, and to take such steps as might mitigate any of the evils that might arise during the reconstructing period, as far as possible. If they did not succeed in placing some British industries on a much firmer foundation than they were before it would be very discreditable to them as a nation.

Dr. Addison concluded with an ap-

peal for an endeavor to bring about such understandings with labor as would give those engaged in their industries a direct interest in the introduction of improved methods. They would, he said, increasingly make use of skilled supervision and assistance, and of the lessons of research, and try to bring their manufacturing standards up to the highest pitch of perfection.

After a general discussion, it was agreed that an advisory committee should be formed, of which four members were nominated by the Chemical Industries Association, with Dr. Carpenter as chairman. Dr. Addison stated that he would himself nominate others to form a smaller committee to inquire into the subject and assist the Government.

The after-war conditions of the chemical trades were, he said, profoundly affected by the creation of a large number of new factories in connection with war industries. They were producing large quantities of certain chemicals, which it was to be hoped would not be wanted after the war, and in some cases in what ap-

peared—unless another destination was found for them—excessive quantities.

The explanation of this seemingly extraordinary condition of affairs is, that the people who are making millions out of the war, have doubtless as to the real value of the money which they are piling up. And so they prefer to invest their profits in visible articles of value, rather than to put it in war loans of questionable value, or other investments which are liable to heavy taxation. Neither do they care to leave their money on deposit in banks, which has long been a common practice in Austria. They are fearful as to what their money will really be worth when the war is over, and believe that diamonds and pearls, and pictures, furs and expensive clothing may be more satisfactory possessions—and certainly not liable to taxation—than cash in the bank or bonds and stocks.

Recent reports in the Vienna newspapers indicate that this mistrust of the value of money is extending to wider classes of the population. In many places money has lost its purchasing power. Instead of exchanging goods for money, goods are exchanged for goods, as these alone are thought to have a real value. The peasants ask for his grain, vegetables or fruit, not money, but other wares, such as sugar or petroleum. Potatoes, for instance, can only be had from the country for payment in kind. One particularly bad effect of this abnormal situation is that it prevents peasants bringing their produce to market—and this at a time when foodstuffs were never so badly needed.

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# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## BIG GAIN IN FOREIGN TRADE

**United States Commerce With Other Countries Makes Remarkable Strides in Last Fiscal Year—Boston Bank's Review**

In its monthly foreign trade letter the First National Bank says in part:

As had been foreseen for a number of months, the fiscal year 1917 proved to be the greatest twelve months in foreign trade that the country has ever experienced. The value of the exports of merchandise for that period is officially placed at \$6,293,866,090, a very pronounced increase over the total of \$4,332,482,835 for 1916, and an almost incredible figure when it is remembered that the total for 1914, the last normal year, was only \$2,364,579,148. Imports of merchandise have increased also, although not nearly to the same extent. The value of goods brought into the country during the fiscal year of 1917 was \$2,659,356,185, as compared with \$2,197,883,510 in 1916, and \$1,893,926,657 in 1914.

Nearly half of the increase in exports over 1916 may be attributed to completely finished manufactures, as this group reached the sum of \$2,943,923,212 in 1917, as against \$1,998,298,249 in 1916. A large part of the munitions come under this head. The exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased enormously, the total for 1917 being \$1,181,787,967 and for 1916, \$657,923,205. Exports of raw materials increased from \$535,952,045 in 1916, to \$733,888,652 in 1917. The increases in the exports of foodstuffs would be noticeable in ordinary times, but are not striking when compared with the groups of manufactured and partly manufactured goods already mentioned. It should be remembered, of course, that increases in the value of exports do not indicate a corresponding increase in quantity. Rising prices must be taken into consideration.

Much of the increase in imports has resulted from the growing demand in this country for raw materials such as gums, crude chemicals, copper ore, raw cotton, jute, manila, sisal, and other fibers, hides and skins, rubber, raw silk, and wool.

One of the most striking features of our foreign trade for the year was the net import of \$685,254,801 worth of gold, which exceeded by over \$220,000 the wonderful figure for 1916.

It will be recalled that for several years before the war the movement of gold was against us.

Our most important customer for the year was again England, that ally taking \$2,047,545,843 worth of goods, a pronounced increase over the total of \$1,526,685,102 in 1916.

French purchases were valued at \$1,011,529,095 as compared with \$628,851,985 in 1916. Canada drew upon us to the extent of \$787,529,729 worth of merchandise, a significant increase over the total of \$468,754,793 in 1916, and European Russia took from our ports \$428,234,663 worth of goods, as compared with only \$178,694,800 in 1916. Our exports to Russia via the Pacific showed a slight falling off from the total of \$131,111,792 in 1916. These are now our four principal customers. Of the five European countries still remaining neutral, Denmark increased her purchases from \$55,872,212 to \$56,728,624; Holland from \$97,476,323 to \$109,504,109; Norway from \$53,645,295 to \$82,017,054; and Spain from \$52,836,721 to \$76,992,669. Sweden's imports from this country decreased from \$51,979,745 to \$45,116,443.

Our exports to districts far removed from the fighting zones showed substantial if not remarkable gains in spite of the European demand and the shortage of tonnage. Probably the war will eventually make it impossible to carry out fully plans of cultivating these markets against the time when the old competition from Europe returns, but there can be no good reason for failing to do the best we can in that direction.

**POSITION OF STEEL'S SHARES**

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decline in United States Steel shares has been accompanied by a large amount of investment buying based on the actual value added to the common stock within the past 2½ years. After all charges, including preferred and common dividends, the Steel Corporation from Jan. 1, 1915, to June 30 last made an actual addition to assets out of earnings of approximately \$318,000,000, equal to \$62.50 a share on the common stock. If United States Steel shows a surplus in current quarter as large as reported in the second quarter, final surplus since Jan. 1, 1915, will amount to \$358,916,426, equal to about \$70 a share on the common, or within \$36 of the present selling price.**

In second quarter of this year United States Steel earned at the rate of nearly \$50 a share annually for its common, notwithstanding deduction of \$54,000,000 for war income and excess profits taxes. Washington estimates are that Steel will pay about \$180,000,000 in taxes this year on earnings of \$450,000,000. In the second quarter Steel charged off at rate of \$216,000,000 annually for war taxes, a figure in excess of the Washington estimate.

**MIDWEST REFINING STOCK**

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—The directors of the Midwest Refining Company have voted to offer to the shareholders of record Sept. 12 10,000 shares of stock at \$50.**

## DIVIDENDS

The Union Carbide Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable Oct. 1.

Philadelphia Traction Company declared usual semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

Farr Alpaca Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 19.

American Stores Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

United Eastern Mines has declared the regular monthly dividend of 5¢ per share, payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Borne, Scrymser Company declared regular annual dividend of \$20, payable Oct. 15. Books close Sept. 15, reopen Oct. 15.

Waltham (Mass.) Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 2.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 65 cents a share payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Electric Storage Battery declared quarterly dividends of \$1 on preferred and \$1 on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

The Judge Mining & Smelting Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Springfield Railway & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

King Philip Cotton Mills Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra of 3½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Duluth Superior Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1 each on the preferred and common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Savoy Oil Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 12.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company today declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred and common stocks, both payable Oct. 12 as registered Sept. 29.

The Gulf States Steel Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The United Dye Wood Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on its preferred stock and \$1.50 a share on its common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable Sept. 29 and the preferred on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock and regular quarterly of 5 per cent on common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Linde Air Products Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable Sept. 29 and the preferred on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Silver King Consolidated Mining Company of Utah has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share and an extra dividend of 5 cents a share payable Oct. 1. An extra dividend of the same amount was paid June 30 last.

Great Western Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on common and a special dividend of 10 per cent on the common, also regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, all payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

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## REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have conveyed title to the Norway Realty Company, Inc., of property at 25-31 Essex Street, known as the Continental Hotel and consisting of a 5-story brick and stone building and 3206 square feet of land. The total assessment on this property is \$173,000, of which \$153,900 is on the land. The purchase was for investment. I. E. Williams & Co., Ames Building, were the brokers.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Arthur Little, his summer estate on Webster Avenue, Beverly Farms, being a large frame residence with modern conveniences and two acres of land. Also a smaller cottage, garage and stable. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

**SALE OF DORCHESTER PROPERTY**

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a 3-family frame house at 32 Alexander Street, Dorchester, carrying a total valuation of \$6100 of which \$1200 is on the 3200 square feet of land. The grantor was Susanna Murphy and the purchaser, Frederick J. Gillman, S. W. Keene & Son, brokers.

**BOUGHT IN ROXBURY**

Dorothea V. Uebelhoer has bought from John J. Coffey the frame dwelling house and lot of land at 72 Wellington Hill Street, taxed for \$5200, of which \$1000 is carried on the 5169 square feet of land. This property adjoins purchaser's holdings.

**CITY PROPER AND WEST END**

Dorothea V. Uebelhoer has bought from Clara P. Campbell, the 3½-story brick building at 37-39 Ray Street, Roxbury, together with a lot of land containing 2773 square feet, all assessed for \$2200, of which \$700 is land value.

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Georgia St., 83 to 87, rear, Ward 16; Harry Grimbright et al., F. A. Norris, brick garage.

Beech St., 99, Ward 23; Morris A. Marcollis, M. Paris; frame store.

River St., 1207, Ward 24; Blake estate, alter stores and hall.

Central St., 36, Ward 6; W. H. Smith; alter stores and offices.

Medford St., 455, Ward 3; E. M. Sweeney estate; alter storage.

Hampshire St., 61, Ward 13; Horton Mfg. Co. alter mfg.

## RAPID RISE IN SILVER PRICES

Better than 95 cents an ounce has been paid for silver, representing a premium of more than two cents an ounce over the open market. London has been setting a rapid pace in silver prices which has been faithfully followed in the United States.

Since the edict went forth in the trade a fortnight ago that the British Government would place a ban on speculation in silver the price has jumped more than 10 cents an ounce, and the ban has yet to be enacted.

At its present price silver has risen 100 per cent over quotations prevailing two years ago. The average price for the month of August as compiled by the Engineers & Mining Journal was \$5.407 cents an ounce, the highest in recent years. An interesting comparison of its prices follows (cents per ounce):

1917 1916 1915 1914  
January .... 75.63 56.77 48.85 56.57  
February ... 77.585 57.475 48.477 57.506  
March ..... 73.861 57.495 60.345 58.067  
April ..... 73.874 64.413 57.250 57.115  
May ..... 74.145 62.263 49.915 58.373  
June ..... 76.971 65.024 49.034 56.471  
July ..... 79.010 62.940 47.519 54.678  
August ..... 85.407 66.083 47.163 54.344

## CROP OUTLOOK IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma State crop report for September gives corn condition 48, compared with 49 in August and 43 last year. Government made condition in Aug. 30, and intimates a crop of 32,800,000 bushels, against 53,300,000 harvested last year. Based on State condition, crop this month is estimated at 52,800,000 bushels. Wheat yields an acre 10.3 bushels, indicating a crop of 27,600,000 bushels, against 29,555,000 last year. Oats yield an acre 27 bushels, and crop 31,320,000 bushels, against 15,080,000 last year. Forty-three per cent of the wheat crop and 33 per cent of the oats have already left farmers' hands.

**BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT**

LONDON, England—The bank of England statement for the week shows a decrease of £15,000 in bullion. Proportion of bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.92 per cent compared with 18.21 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 24.09 to 23.86 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Total Reserve ..... £22,063,000 £22,000  
Circulation ..... 40,670,000 \*26,000  
Deposits ..... 54,235,000 150,000  
Other Secs ..... 97,739,000 7,759,000  
Public Deps ..... 124,997,000 6,096,000  
Govt Secs ..... 44,461,000 2,064,000  
Surplus ..... 57,794,000 105,000

\*Increase.

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## COMMISSION TO DECIDE ON DRAFT BY THE MAJORS

Meeting Will Be Held Sept. 20 to Pass on Selections From the Minors

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission announces that it will meet at Cincinnati on Sept. 20 to receive and pass on the selection of players from minor leagues by major league clubs.

The system of selection from a Class AA or Class A club, without specifying the player desired, which has been followed for several years, is discontinued, and a draft which does not contain the name of the players and of the clubs from which he is selected will receive no consideration.

Cancellations of drafts will not be allowed after an award has been made unless written notice thereof is served on the secretary of the commission within 24 hours after its allowance.

When one or more clubs of each major league shall select the same player and it is determined by lot which club shall secure him, he will be awarded to the representative of the successful league if there is but one such club. If more than one club of the successful league recorded drafts for the same player, their names will be placed in a hat, and he will be awarded to the club whose name is first drawn therefrom. The second and third choices shall also be determined in the same manner.

A major league club whose roster of players on Sept. 20 includes 35 or more players—the limit prescribed in the national agreement for American and National League clubs—will not be allowed the privilege of selection for this season.

All drafts not annulled by proper notice to the secretary of the commission before midnight of Sept. 20 will be valid and not subject to cancellation.

The draft price paid by major of minor league clubs for the privilege of selecting players in 1917 will be held in escrow and not be transmitted to the club from which the selection is made until the player actually enters the service of the drafting club.

In the event that he enters the war the draft price shall be at once returned to the drafting club on announcement by it of the cancellation of such selection. The draft money due from major league clubs shall be retained by Secretary Bruce, and that due from minor league clubs shall be in the custody of Secretary Farrell until the interested player reports to the drafting club or his selection is cancelled as above provided.

The commission shall impose a severe penalty on a club or clubs which become a party to an agreement to abuse the privileges of selection for its own advantage or for the benefit of another major league club or a minor league club.

## FALL OPEN GOLF STARTS AT THE WOODLAND CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—The annual three-day fall open golf tournament of the Woodland Golf Club will start today over the course here, and it is fully expected that a large field will take part in the event. The qualifying round of 18 holes will be played all day today, with match play tomorrow and Saturday. The first 16 to qualify will play from scratch, while the second and third divisions will play from handicap.

Tomorrow the first and second rounds of match play in all divisions will be held, with the semifinals and finals coming Saturday. On Saturday there will also be held the usual handicap vs. Massachusetts rating play. Because of the war, a certificate subscribed and framed will be given in lieu of prizes, and the receipts of the tournament will be devoted to the M. G. A. war relief fund.

## MRS. MOFFETT IS LEADING IN GOLF

GREENWICH, Conn.—Mrs. J. A. Moffett went into the lead Wednesday in the women's golf tournament at the Greenwich Country Club. Mrs. J. D. Chapman is second. The three day tournament will end today. Mrs. E. R. Close presented the cup. The conditions are 54 holes medal handicap, 18 holes each day. The scores Wednesday:

Mrs. G. B. Carhart, 117; Mrs. A. K. Michler, 112; Mrs. A. Moffett, 109; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, 131; Mrs. T. S. Cole, 118; Mrs. Stanford, 129; Mrs. J. D. Chapman, 109; Mrs. E. H. Peters, 112; Mrs. H. S. Thompson and Mrs. H. B. Slayback and Mrs. F. P. Ream also played.

## TROPHIES GIVEN TO YACHTSMEN

QUINCY, Mass.—I. M. Whittemore was presented the Frank Fessenden Crane memorial cup, which he won by scoring the greatest number of points for 15-footers, one-design class, for the season at the annual cup night of the Quincy Yacht Club Wednesday night. W. H. Howe, treasurer, who has been drafted, was given a wrist watch. The prizes:

Frank Fessenden Crane memorial cup to I. M. Whittemore; A. W. Finlay cup to I. M. Whittemore; Commodore Edward W. Emery trophy awarded to Holbrook Ayer.

## CHICAGO HOLDS THE LEADERSHIP

White Sox Keep First Place in American League Race With Victory Over St. Louis Boston Also Wins

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	89	47	.634	.557
Boston	78	50	.609	.577
Cleveland	73	60	.549	.515
St. Louis	68	65	.500	.482
New York	59	67	.468	.523
Washington	58	67	.464	.508
Philadelphia	47	79	.373	.225
St. Louis	50	85	.371	.523

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston, 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.  
Washington 3, New York 0.  
No other teams scheduled.

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.  
New York at Washington.  
Detroit at St. Louis.

The Chicago White Sox continue to hold firmly to first position in the championship pennant race of the American League, winning their game from St. Louis Wednesday by the score 4 to 1. The victory of the Boston Red Sox, holding second place and fighting for the championship, did not gain them anything. Washington won from New York by the score of 3 to 0.

## BOSTON DEFEATS ATHLETICS BY 2-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Boston opened its final series of the season at Shibe Park by defeating the Athletics, 2 to 1, here Wednesday afternoon. The Sox were out hit two to one by the locals, but the wildness of Seibold proved to be his undoing. Although the Red Sox won they failed to gain on the White Sox in the fight for the American League championship.

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## CHICAGO WINS IN ELEVEN INNINGS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—By taking Wednesday's game, 4 to 1, in 11 innings, Chicago made a clean sweep of the series and strengthened its hold on first place. A batting rally, after two were out in the eleventh, won for the visitors. McMullin singled and took third, his, three of them being made by McInnis. The fast fielding of the Red Sox infeld was the feature of the game. The work of McNally at second was a revelation to the locals.

Manager Barry is out of the game but expects to get into the play today, although the work of McNally at second was of such high-class order that Barry may decide to take a longer rest.

The score:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 2 3 0

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 8 0

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Sotthor and Severeid; Umpires—Dinner and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 35m.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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## TENNIS STARS IN SCRANTON PLAY

SCRANTON, Pa.—Several of the touring lawn tennis players of the United States appeared in exhibition matches at the patriotic tournament of the Scranton Country Club, which opened here Wednesday. W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia defeated Charles Garland of Pittsburgh 7-5 and 6-3, while George Yoshell of Brooklyn won from H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. Y., 7-5 and 7-5.

In the mixed doubles Miss Mary Browne of California and Charles Garland of Pittsburgh won from Mrs. Robert Williams of California and W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia.

### EVERETT POLICE CHANGES

EVERETT, Mass.—Orders read by direction of Mayor John J. Mallon yesterday indicate that every man in the Police Department, excepting Patrolman Frank Gray, who patrols Everett Square on the day shift, will be shifted tomorrow.

## MRS. PRITCHARD IN FINALS IN YONKERS TENNIS

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard worked her way into the final round of the women's singles Wednesday afternoon, in the annual Yonkers city championship lawn tennis tournament on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club. Mrs. Pritchard gained her bracket by defeating Mrs. A. L. Bailey at 6-4, 8-10, 6-4, and will face Miss Madeleine Lowerre, the club champion, on Saturday, for the title.

In the only other match of the day Herbert Forster of Columbia University, defeated Henry Kaltenbach by a score of 6-1, 6-3, in the semifinal round of the men's championship singles.

Mrs. Pritchard was extended to the limit to take the victory from Mrs. Bailey, the latter playing with great steadiness from back court. In the second set Mrs. Pritchard was within a point of the match, but was unable to take the set owing to Mrs. Bailey's rally. It was the winner's ability to place her drives close to the side lines and very deep that enabled her to win from a worthy opponent.

### EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
New Haven	66	33	.667	.567
Lawrence	63	44	.589	.593
New London	51	52	.495	.485
Worcester	50	53	.485	.485
Bridgeport	49	52	.485	.485
Portland	49	56	.467	.467
Springfield	45	54	.455	.455
Hartford	38	67	.362	.362

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

New Haven 8, Worcester 4.  
Lawrence 5, Lawrence 2.  
Portland 2, Springfield 2.  
Portland 4, Springfield 2.  
Bridgeport 5, Hartford 2.  
Hartford 2, Bridgeport 1.  
New Haven 5, New London 1.

### GAMES TODAY

New Haven at Hartford.  
Bridgeport at New London.  
Lawrence at Worcester.  
Portland at Springfield.

## LAWRENCE WINS AND LOSES GAME

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester and Lawrence came out even in a double-header here Wednesday. Each team came from behind to win. Press pitched both games for Lawrence. The home team played loosely. The score:

### FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Lawrence ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 4 2 8 11 2  
Worcester ..... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 4

Batteries—Press and Gaston; Keifer and Wilder. Umpire—Waters. Time—1h. 45m.

### SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Worcester ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 8 4  
Lawrence ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 4

Batteries—McQuillan and Tyler; Press and Gaston. Time—1h. 24m.

## PORTLAND WINS DOUBLE-HEADER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield beat both ends of a double-header to Portland here Wednesday, 5 to 3 and 4 to 2. Bunched hits off Gill won the first game for Portland, while Wood's wildness was responsible for the second defeat of the locals. Murray, the Portland shortstop, did not have a fielding chance in the second game. The score:

### FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Portland ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 5 9 1  
Springfield ..... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 6

Batteries—Durnan and McGravy; Sherman and Stephens. Umpire—Brown. Time—1h. 45m.

### SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Portland ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 5 1  
Springfield ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 3

Batteries—Spalding and Dempsey; Wood and O'Donnell. Time—1h. 47m.

## BRIDGEPORT AND HARTFORD DIVIDE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford and Bridgeport divided a double-header here Wednesday, the visitors taking the first, 5 to 2, while the locals won the second, 2 to 1, in eight innings, the game being scheduled to go only seven.

## LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

New England  
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OF MUSIC

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director.

SCHOOL YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

## CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

Pianoforte, Organ, Voice, Violin and all other Orchestral Instruments, Composition, Harmony, History of Music, Theory, Solfeggio, Literature, Dictation, Choir Training, Ensemble, Wood-wind Ensemble, and String Quartet. The Normal Department affords practical training for teaching.

Languages: French, Italian and German.

Dramatic Department. Practical training in acting, with public presentations.

The Free Privileges of Lectures, Concerts and Recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practice, and appearing before audiences with a complete orchestra, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student.

Pupils Received for a Single Subject as Well as for Full Courses.

## Orchestral, Wind and Other Instruments

Complete graduating courses in Violin, Violoncello, Viola, Double Bass, Flute, Trumpet, Trombone, Cornet, Oboe, French Horn, Harp, Bassoon and Clarinet. Students who are sufficiently advanced have the advantage of playing in the Conservatory Orchestra, thus gaining invaluable experience in orchestral routine.

## MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

In addition to the regular and principal courses of study there are courses in General Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition, Languages and Literature. Lectured by Louis C. Elson, E. Charlton Black, Wallace Godrich and others. Vocal Music in Public Schools. Conducting, Concert Department, Lyric Action and Dancing. A series of public concerts is given during the year by the Conservatory Chorus and Orchestra, Members of the Faculty and Advanced Students, which are free to all students, and there are many other advantages invaluable to the music student.

The Year Book will be sent on application. Office open for Registration September 13th Address RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

GEN. PILSUDZKI  
POLISH PATRIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France—Some interesting facts regarding the Polish general, Pilsudski, who was recently imprisoned by the Germans, are given in an article by M. Georges Blainmont in the columns of *La Victoire*. "Five years before the war," says the writer, "Pilsudski organized the Polish legions of Austrian Poland with a view to fighting a Tzarist Russia. In 1914, Pilsudski had taken the command of these legions. He led them in battle and won both for them and for himself a high reputation. Yet even before the proclamation of Polish "autonomy" by the Austro-Germans in November, 1916, Pilsudski's legion had been removed from the front, and the Polish general became the object of suspicion to the German authorities. These suspicions were not unfounded, for Pilsudski has always detested Germany and he no longer feels any confidence in Austria. When, last winter, Germany established in Warsaw the semblance of a Polish Government, in the guise of a provisional Council of State, Pilsudski consented to form part of this council. His purpose was to watch and even to prevent the recruiting and formation of this Polish army in Russian Poland, which the Central Empires intended to use. Pilsudski was not in agreement with his colleagues in the provisional Council of State owing to his republican and democratic ideas, which were hostile to the monarchical views professed by the majority of the council. The Russian Revolution gave more authority to Pilsudski's views and so shook the credit of the Germans, that the recruiting of the Polish army became practically impossible.

The hostility of Poland to a Tzarist Russia had no longer any raison d'être when a democratic Russia was proclaiming its intention of liberating Poland, and even of uniting it by taking away from the German empires their Polish territories. Pilsudski then resolved to oppose all policy of entente with Austria, and declared that the restoration of Poland was dependent on the victory of the Allies and on the defeat of Germany. Unfortunately, the disorder in Russia, much exaggerated by German agents in Warsaw, was not calculated to inspire confidence in the timorous members of the Polish Council of State, and the handful of intriguers who have so compromised themselves by their Russophobia and their Austro-phobia that they can no longer alter their attitude.

Pilsudski, who was dissatisfied with the Warsaw Council of State, left that assembly, and his resignation, which was followed by several others, so diminished the authority of the Provisional Government, that there is talk of substituting a new and larger Council of State more truly representative of the aspirations of Poland.

But Pilsudski has done even better from a military point of view. The débris of the legions, to which were added the few recruits up till now constituting the Polish Army that the German authorities intend to raise, have recently been called upon to take an oath of fidelity to Austria and to Germany. Pilsudski, using all his authority as a former leader of the Polish legions, dissuaded the Polish soldiers from taking the oath, and, in consequence, four entire infantry regiments and portions of two others refused to do so. General Pilsudski having become dangerous to the German authorities, they caused his arrest, under the pretext that he intended attempting to cross the frontier by means of an assumed passport. It is quite possible that Pilsudski did really intend leaving Poland and her German invaders. It will be remembered that in June last the congress of the Polish officers and soldiers of the Russian Army (which includes 109 generals, 9000 officers and about 500,000 soldiers of the Polish race) held at Minsk, decided on the formation of a Polish national army, composed of all the Polish soldiers incorporated in the Russian forces. For reasons which are

## BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located at 401 Beacon Street, and the school building, just off Beacon, at 6 Gloucester Street. HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, horseback riding, skating, summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts, home care, furnishing and decoration, gardening and horticulture.

FOR THE BOYS—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.

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MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## LELAND POWERS SCHOOL

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HIGHER PAY URGED  
FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WESTMINSTER, England—In response to the invitation of the General Federation of Trade Unions, a meeting of about 60 members of Parliament was held at the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. James O'Grady to discuss the question of soldiers' and sailors' pay. Letters were received from the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Downshire, expressing sympathy with the movement.

The question of increasing the pay of soldiers and sailors had been taken up by the federation, explained Mr. O'Grady, because there were about 1,250,000 trade unionists in the army. The price of necessities had greatly increased, and the British soldier deplored the difference between his pay and that of the Australian and New Zealand soldiers when their battalions were brigaded side by side. The management committee proposed that the minimum net allowance to any British soldier should be \$3 per day, and that the Government should provide and pay all allotments to wives and dependents. It was roughly estimated that this would cost £125,000,000 a year, but it would be a diminishing cost.

Mr. Ben Tillett remarked that those who were suffering the least sacrifice were receiving the most pay, and those who were giving the most were receiving the least. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Yeo and seconded by Mr. Dennis, for the formation of a committee consisting of six members, each house to consider the best means of securing an immediate and substantial increase in the pay of sailors and soldiers, was passed unanimously.

Sir George Reid supported the motion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, M. P., spoke in favor of equalizing the pay of sailors and soldiers in all branches of the service. He said that it was a scandal that the men nearest the trench got the worst pay of all. The infantryman had the least, then in order came the artilleryman, the A. S. C. man, the ordnance corps and the labor battalions, until they got to the War Office where they had the highest pay of all. Lord Beresford said that he was glad that the trade unions had taken up the matter. He believed that in the navy, as a whole, the pay had not been raised for something like 60 years. The real point for consideration was what would be exactly fair to the men, and he strongly advised them not to ask for too much.

Brigadier-General Page Croft stated that the demand throughout the country was that the pay of soldiers and sailors should be placed on a basis which would bear favorable comparison with the pay of men in ordinary walks of life.

The following were appointed to serve on the committee:

Lord Peel, Lord Lancaster, Lord Russell, Lord Sydenham, Lord Charnwood, Lord Beresford, Sir Charles Nicholson, Major Bowden, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Colonel Burn, Mr. James O'Grady, Mr. A. Wilkie, Mr. Tom Wing, Mr. Bartley Dennis, Mr. C. B. Stanton, Mr. A. W. Yeo and Mr. W. A. Appleton (hon. secretary).

GOVERNMENT BUYS POTATOES

TOPEKA, Kan.—The contract for 1,000,000 pounds of potatoes to be delivered to the quartermaster at Camp Funston during the month of September has been awarded to a Junction City company, according to a dispatch to the Capital.

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BOYS TO PICK FRUIT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Thirty-four Pasadena boys have gone to Tulare County to spend the rest of their vacation, picking fruit, says the Tribune. They will join the Tulare County Y. M. C. A. labor camp.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Walter Camp, who has volunteered his service as physical director and conservator for the 5000 men in and about Boston who have enlisted in various forms of naval service, is one of the most famous personages in the American sporting and athletic world. Yale University owing more to him for her victories and prestige than to any other man, Mr. Camp is a New Haven man by birth and long residence. Graduating from Yale in 1880 with a personal record of physical prowess, since that time to a greater or less degree varying with the years, he has shaped the sporting standards of the university and selected the training staffs. Of late his influence has been more than local or provincial because of the resort to him by editors and publishers as an expert writer for technical sporting journals and also for magazines of the first class and circulating widely in the best circles of readers. Thus he has stamped his ideals upon the intercollegiate world's policies. His has been an important share in drafting the code of ethics for the sporting world and in formulating the rules under which intercollegiate sports are carried on. His latest act is quite characteristic of the man, and it gives to the men whom he will directly serve as well as to the Government the full use of an unusual stock of practical wisdom on matters of morale.

Herr Matthias Erzberger, whose name has been so prominent in connection with the chancellor crisis in Germany, also played a leading part in the developments that led to the fall of Prince von Bismarck in 1909, and is altogether a somewhat volatile factor in German politics. Previous to his election to the Reichstag, in 1903, he resided in Stuttgart and was active as a publicist, and in various activities connected with the Roman Catholic church, particularly the labor movement initiated under its auspices. Once in Parliament, he soon became a prominent member of the Centre Party, and has published several works on its policy, as well as on other political and social subjects. Since the war Herr Erzberger has paid frequent visits to the neutral countries adjoining Germany, as well as to Austria, and he was the chief organizer of the Roman Catholic conference held in Switzerland this spring, with a view to mobilizing Roman Catholics in all countries in the cause of peace.

Edgar W. J. Hearty, assistant in the division of fruits and vegetables of the food commission which Mr. Hoover heads, is one of Boston's volunteer expert aides now enlisted in Government service. Mr. Hearty is one of the leading commission merchants of New England, especially interested in cold storage enterprises and in shipments of fruits to Europe. He is entirely competent to advise Mr. Hoover on many of the problems affecting food conservation and distribution as they have to do with Boston as a port of export and a center of terminal facilities.

Robert Morse Lovett, dean of the junior college of the University of Chicago, who has been figuring prominently in the efforts of the Peoples Council to hold a conference in Chicago, and who has written considerably for the "pacifist" press along lines indicated by the platform of the council, is a writer of books about literature (viewed technically), of novels and of plays, one of which latter is to be found in the August number of the quarterly issued by the Drama League of America. Professor Lovett, who was Boston born and bred, graduated from Harvard University about the time the University of Chicago was seeking for members for its first faculty staff, and he responded to the invitation to leave Harvard, where he had been an instructor and assistant professor in English, and cast in his lot with the mid-West institution. He has risen steadily to recognition both by the university officials, and also by the eastern cult of literati whom he left behind, inasmuch as on the basis of his merit as a writer he has been admitted to the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which is controlled by eastern authors and artists.

Frank Orren Lowden, elected Governor of Illinois in 1916, defeating Governor Dunne, has figured prominently in the effort to prevent the Peoples Council and other "pacifist" organizations from meeting for a national conference within the bounds of Illinois. He is a Republican lawyer, Minnesota born and Iowa educated, who got his professional training in Chicago, married a daughter of George M. Pullman, the maker of cars de luxe, and settled down to conducting litigation for clients rich and poor. For a year he taught law at Northwestern University. Enlisting in politics he held important State and national positions in the Republican Party's administrative machine. Named to fill out the term of Mr. Hitt in the Fifty-Ninth Congress, he was elected on his merits by his constituents for the next two Congresses, his congressional career covering the years 1906 to 1911. He did not emerge politically again until last year, when he defeated Governor Dunne, who had been long entrenched in office at Springfield.

John Abner Marquis, D. D., president of Cox College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., having been elected general secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church North will thereby become an important figure in the denomination named. He is a Pennsylvania man, who was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, and has since had a varying career, as preacher, journalist, and educator. As a teacher and college official he began his career, having mathematics and Greek for his subjects and students at Blairsville College for Women as

pupils. In 1909 he was called to Coe College to be president. As a journalist he served for a time on the staff of the "Presbyterian Banner," Pittsburgh. His churches have been in Pennsylvania and California.

William Orr, who is to head the committee on education attached to the commission on training camp activities of the United States War Department, formerly was Deputy Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts. Two years ago he was called to New York City to take charge of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A., and it is because of his success in handling this task and in mediating knowledge to youth such as make up the rank and file of the army, that he has been chosen for the work at the training camps. Dr. Orr is a Philadelphian, who was educated at the Springfield (Mass.) High School, and graduated from Amherst College. After teaching for some years "two of the older 'academies' of the upper Connecticut Valley region he joined the faculty of the Springfield High School, first as a teacher of natural science and later as vice-principal. It was from this school that he passed in 1900 to his former important post in the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Practical Instruction

BOSTON ADVERTISER—Not long since the Long Island Railroad sent out a "special canning train" to instruct anyone who desired in the arts of food preservation, and to encourage the formation of canning clubs along the line. The president of the road acted as captain of the train, and the staff was made up of canning experts, who demonstrated modern methods of food preservation at the various stations. At the first stop 300 women crowded into the auditorium cars to hear the lectures and examine the paraphernalia. Succinct instructions on canning, drying, salting down and preserving fruits and vegetables were given at every station, and "canning kitchens" were established in a number of the towns. The methods of putting down vegetables in salt were not generally known, and much interest was shown in this way of preserving food for the winter months and for the early spring. This is, indeed, a commendable form of awakening upon which the Long Island management ought to be congratulated. There is so much ignorance along these lines that the wonder is we have any fruit or vegetables at all during the winter. The Long Island idea should be carried far.

## Faded and Tattered Flags

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—With one accord, when this country entered the war, citizens everywhere hastened to fly the nation's flag. It was unfurled above store, factory, shop, office building, bank and home. No more encouraging evidence of loyalty and patriotism could have been exhibited. The sight of the numerous flags, flying on every hand, was in itself an inspiration and, more than that, a pledge. It was an indication of a citizenship ready to do its duty to the fullest measure and it meant, also, respect and love for the flag itself as an emblem of the nation and all that the nation means. What was done was commendable. And commendable, too, has been the public's quick resentment of any insult, real or fancied, to the country's banner. A question now arises, though, whether due respect and regard for the significance of the flag is shown by those, however patriotic they may be, who, amply able to provide new flags to displace those that have become tattered and torn and faded from long exposure to sun, wind and rain, persist in flying banners that are almost unrecognizable. It is easily conceivable that use of such a flag by a person unable to provide a new one would still be an expression of love for the emblem. But when a frayed and wind-whipped flag is daily raised above a prosperous place of business by some successful business man or his agent, the public may be pardoned if it wonders whether he is possessed of as much genuine respect for the flag as he professes. Only battle flags become more glorious as they become more worn. The real patriot treats his flag reverently.

## The New Haven "Jackies"

NEW HAVEN EVENING REGISTER—There have not been lacking evidences of the good work and thorough preparation given in the training at the Yale naval training unit here, but within the past week two additional features have come to the attention of the public: the appearance of the Jackies at the bowl, and the return of the yacht Ansantawas to "an Atlantic port" completing its summer cruise. With the completion of the summer cruise, the results of the work are shown in the recommendation of the Navy Department of 14 men for commissions as ensigns. Already the Yale unit has prepared more than 150 men for positions which they now occupy in various branches of the naval service. A great deal is heard of the activities of the military bodies here in New Haven, and the valuable work and instruction going on in the naval branch is sometimes overlooked.

The return of the Ansantawas with her trained crew brings this branch of the service to the attention of the public once again. New Haven has one of the best training stations along the Atlantic coast, as it proved by the number of men from this base now serving the navy in its several branches.

ELEVEN TEACHERS RESIGN  
SPOKANE, Wash.—Eleven resignations have been accepted by the School Board, and five teachers have been allowed leave of absence, says the Chronicle.

## PIET

Piet was a South African, who came away from the fighting in that hot country to fight in a country where the climate was cooler and where the fighting was, if anything, hotter, says Patrick MacGill, author of "The Great Push," etc. Piet was a dried-up, wrinkled, elderly man with a heavy mustache and gray piercing eyes. He had come from Africa in a draft and this draft was transferred into the London regiment when it arrived in England. When Piet came to his new company he was asked for details of his life, and this was the conversation which took place between Piet and the orderly sergeant:

Orderly Sergeant—What is your age?

Piet—Thirty-nine.  
O. S.—You must have been that in the South African war.

Piet—I was only 35 then.  
O. S.—Who are your next of kin?

Piet—Haven't got any.

A few days afterwards Piet was taken to the miniature range for instruction in musketry. The South African was handed a rifle and told to lie down and fire at the target 25 yards away. A look of disgust came into the man's eyes. He turned to the musketry instructor. "This is the first time I was ever allowed to press the muzzle of the rifle against the target when firing," he said. Then he fired five rounds rapid and only one hole showed in the bull's eye. The five bullets had gone through the one hole.

The men liked Piet and called him grandfather. He was a very silent man and seldom spoke to anybody, but now and again on a very hot summer day when out marching he would turn to his mates and say: "How cool it is here. It is so different from down under in South Africa."

The C. O. heard about Piet and being in need of a groom he sent for the South African. The old man was taken to battalion headquarters. "Well, my man, I have been hearing about you," said the C. O. to Piet, when the latter was taken before him. "I've been told that you are a very efficient soldier, so seeing that you are a little past military age, I can give you an easy job here in England."

"I'm down as thirty-nine, sir," said the South African.  
"I'll grant you that and also grant that you have the spirit of a man of twenty-one," said the C. O. "But but—"

"If I wanted an easy job I could get one in South Africa and at a better wage than I can get here," said Piet.  
"But sir, I would prefer to go out and fight if I'm allowed. I haven't come here to groom horses."

"Very well, then," said the C. O. "I can't prevent you from going."

Piet, the South African, was in France two weeks later.

It was there that the old man's troubles began afresh. The draft of men with which he went to the seat of war arrived in a village near the firing line to find that the battalion for which they were bound, was in the firing line. Piet and his mates went up there and arrived in the trenches one early morning in summer. They were then sent to the company which needed men, and the company officer set eyes on Piet the moment he arrived. He called the man aside.

"Surely, we're not so badly off as all this," the company officer muttered to himself. Then, to Piet: "Why have you been sent out here?"

"Because I wanted to come," was the simple explanation of the South African.

"But you don't realize what it is like here," said the company officer. "Fatigues day and night, long marches and heavy packs. You'll not be able to stick it."

"I'll do my best, sir," said Piet.

"Ah, but it's a job for the young," said the company commander. "And even the young find it hard enough at times."

"Could I not become a sniper?" asked Piet with a smile. "I'm supposed to be a fair shot."

"You'll need to be recommended for that," said the company commander.

"And I don't know what you can do in that way. For myself I would advise that you take up a job as batman at brigade headquarters. There's an opening there, I believe."

"I would prefer to have a job as a sniper sir," said Piet in a slow calm voice. "I'll show you what I can do if you like sir. Throw your water bottle up in the air and I'll fire a shot at it. I'll put the bullet right through the neck of the bottle, sir. I would give you mine to throw up if I wasn't sure of what I say."

"I'll throw mine up," said the officer with a smile. He did not believe that the strange old man could perform the feat he boasted of. Some old men are very conceited. . . . The officer unloosened his water bottle from its belt and leaning backwards until his right hand almost touched the ground he sent the bottle flying into the air over the trench.

Piet put his rifle to his shoulder glanced sharply along the barrel and fired. The bottle fell back into the trench, a hole in the neck and water spouting from the hole.

The officer lifted the bottle and looked at it. Then he turned to the old man.

"You're wasting your time here," he said. "I'll see and get you transferred to the snipers as soon as possible."

Piet is in the snipers company to this present day. His officer, speaking about him recently, said that Piet had confessed to him that his age was 68 years, and that he had fought against the British in the South African War.

"Well if his rifle claimed as many victims then as it does now," said the officer, "I'm glad I was never fighting against Piet, the South African sniper."

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## From Torches to Electric Lights

When you enter a room at night, do you ever stop to think what a privilege it is to so easily produce a pleasant, adequate means of reading or sewing in the dark, or of doing any one of the thousand things which you do when the sun is shining? People could not always do this, you know. All through the ages, they have known many more difficult ways of illuminating their homes.

Even savages, living in rude wigwams or even in sheltered caves, early wanted some way of lighting their homes after the sun went down. To be sure, they probably went to bed far earlier than we do; still, the desire to produce a light came to the most primitive peoples. The torch was probably the first lamp. Picking up a stick, the savage discovered that he could plunge it into the flame of his camp fire, that it would blaze and that the flame would furnish him with a light—however faint and flickering. Soon man found that, to tie together little thin slivers of oily wood, setting these on fire, produced a clearer light; then, too, after a time he wrapped a piece of wax or fat about with leaves, making the first crude candle. Torches were made then of rope, which was coated with fat or resin; or stick was covered over with grease. Rude predecessors of candles were made of oiled rope, smeared with some kind of fat which would burn well. In about the time of Alfred the Great, in England (900 A. D.), the stick was entirely left out of the torch, a thick layer of fat or wax being placed around the wick, then of twisted cotton. So the torch had, even as early as Alfred's time, developed into a candle.

But, even while torches were being used, early peoples in many lands were familiar with certain kinds of lamps. First among these—and you will laugh when you hear it—fireflies furnished light. They were sometimes caught and imprisoned in some hollow shell or gourd, the little flickering light from their bodies coming out through holes in the receptacle. A certain traveler into remote lands once wrote: "In the mountains of Tijuca, I have read the finest print by the light of one of these natural lamps, placed under a common glass tumbler, and with distinctness I could tell the hour of the night and discern the very small figures which marked the seconds of a little Swiss watch." Watching the pretty little flickerings and darlings of fireflies in the summer meadows, would you ever suppose that one of them could furnish light enough to enable you to read?

Then, too, at the same time that certain peoples were using torches, others knew the forerunners of lamps. As soon as men found that fats would burn well, they invented rude lamps, using shells or stones, which were hollowed out in such a way as to be able to hold melted wax or fat into which was laid a wick of flax or of some other fibrous material. As long as the wax remained, the wick would

soak it up and so burn. At last, instead of using a hollow shell, men made themselves pottery bowls for this purpose. Gradually these early lamps developed, becoming far more elaborate and beautiful. Sometimes around a central fixture there would be many little vessels, each filled with its melted wax in which a wick burned. One famous pagan temple lamp, used in Etruria more than 2500 years ago, has 16 of these nozzles. But there were also simple, though beautiful, little individual lamps which people carried about with them. Lamps such as these were used by civilized peoples through the Middle Ages, though they never gave a satisfactory light and were most unpleasantly odorous and smoky. In the Thirteenth Century, tapers or candles were seen to be so much better to use that many gave up the lamps entirely; but the taper was far more expensive and the lamp still was widely used by the common people.

It was not until late in the Eighteenth Century that a lamp which at all resembled that which we know today was invented, by a Swiss named Argand, resident in London. Argand's lamp had a chimney, and it also managed to get a supply of air for the wick. By having a thin wick and by pouring plenty of air into the flame, Argand made his entire wick to burn, thus doing away with all smoke and producing a white flame. After this time, many new lamps were invented, differing more or less from that made by Argand; but, still, the lamp which you may see today—when you go to stay in the country, perhaps—does not differ greatly from this early one, invented as long ago as 1783.

Not long after Argand's time, a Scotchman, named William Murdoch, found another new way of lighting a house. Realizing, as men had done for a very long time, that any fat or coal, when heated, produces a gas which burns, Murdoch put this idea to good use. Placing coal in a large vessel, he carried the gas which came from it, through tubes, to various parts of the house. At different places, he allowed the gas to escape at the end of a small tube. He lighted the gas, and there he had a new and exceedingly convenient means of illumination. It then only needed that men should find how to manufacture gas cheaply and carry it safely from place to place, and whole cities, which had long been in darkness at night, were well illuminated.

Part of London was, in 1815, lighted by gas, and, in the United States, Baltimore, Maryland, was the first city to follow suit in 1821. In about 1876, a still better form of light became known—electric light. Its first form was that of the arc light, which gave as much illumination as a hundred gas-jets and many times as many lamps. Soon Edison invented his incandescent or glow lamp, with which we are all familiar today, and for which we should be duly grateful, when we remember in what difficult and unsatisfactory ways ancient peoples have had to make the illumination for their homes.

## Henry Thoreau's Letter to Ellen Emerson

As Thoreau, the famous naturalist of Concord, Mass., lived for some little time in the family of the Emersons, he knew the little 10-year-old daughter very well. Once, when Ellen Emerson had gone away to Staten Island, to visit relatives, Thoreau sent to her the following letter:

Concord, July 31, 1849.

Dear Ellen—

I think that we are pretty well acquainted, though we never had any very long talks. We have had a good many short talks, at any rate. Don't you remember how we used to dispatch our breakfasts two winters ago, as soon as Eddy could get on his feeding-tire, which was not always remembered before the rest of the household had come down? Don't you remember our wise criticisms on the pictures in the portfolio and the Turkish book, with Eddy and Edith looking on,—how almost any pictures answered our purpose and we went through the Penny Magazine, first from beginning to end, and then from end to beginning, and Eddy stared just as much the second time as the first, and Edith thought that we turned over too soon, and that there were some things which she had not seen? I can guess pretty well what interests you and what you think about. Indeed I am interested in pretty much the same things myself. I suppose you think that persons who are as old as your father and myself are always thinking about very grave things, but I know that we are meditating the same old themes that we did when we were 10 years old, only we go more gravely about it. You love to write or to read a fairy story, and that is what you will always like to do, in some form or other. By and by you will discover that you want what are called the necessities of life only that you may realize some such dream.

Eddy has got him a fish-pole and line with a pin-hole at the end, which he flourishes over the dry ground and the carpet at the risk of tearing out our eyes; but when I told him that he must have a cork and a sinker, his mother took off the pin and tied on a cork instead; but he doesn't whether that will catch fish as well. He tells me that he is five years old. Indeed I was present at the celebration of his birthday lately, and supplied the company with onion and squash pipes, and rhubarb whistles, which is the most I can do on such occasions. Little

Sammy Hoar blew them most successfully, and made the loudest noise, though it almost strained his eyes out to do it. Edith is full of spirits. When she comes home from school she goes hop, skip and jump down into the field to pick berries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and thimbleberries; if there is one of these that has thoughts of changing its hue by tomorrow morning, I guess that Edith knows something about it and will consult it to her basket for Grandmama.

Children may now be seen going a-berrying in all directions. The white lilies are in blossom, and the johnswort and goldenrod are beginning to come out. . . . People say that we have not had so warm a summer for 30 years...

I found a nice penknife on the bank of the river this afternoon, which was probably lost by some villager who went there to bathe lately. Yesterday I found a nice arrowhead, which was lost some time before by an Indian who was hunting there. The knife was a very little rusted; the arrowhead was not rusted at all.

You must see the sun rise out of the ocean before you come home. I think that Long Island will not be in the way, if you climb to the top of the hill—at least, no more than Bolster Island, and Pillow Hills, and even the Lowlands of Never-get-up are elsewhere.

Do not think that you must write to me because I have written to you. It does not follow at all. You would not naturally make so long a speech to me here in a month as a letter would be. Yet if some time it should be perfectly easy and pleasant to you, I shall be very glad to have a sentence.

Your old acquaintance,

HENRY THOREAU.

(From "Henry Thoreau, as Remembered by a Young Friend," by Edward W. Emerson.)

## Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A nest in the branches of yonder tree,

With four little birds cunning as can be.

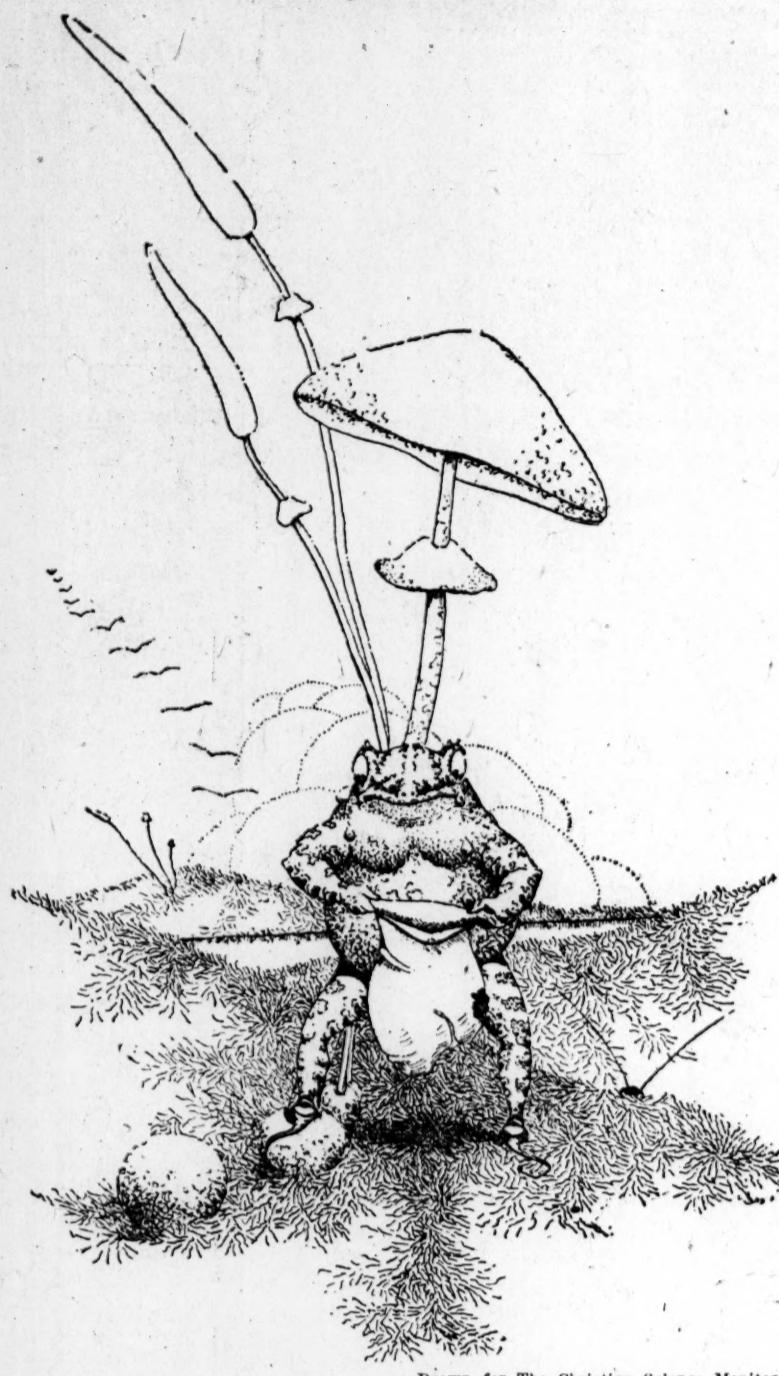
"Come, get up," the mother bird said. "It's time to comb your frowzy head." For an answer, only this:

Four soft bills for her to kiss.

## Many Kinds of Mistletoe

There are more than 400 different varieties of mistletoe, most of these being tropical and parasitic. Many of these varieties are known in the United States, from the New Jersey coast both west and south.

## Toady's Chase



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fourth Episode

At last Toady guessed that all was not going as he had carefully planned, so he peeped anxiously into his tiny bag only to find it quite empty. Great shining tears began to fall, as Toady realized that he could not have things all his own way. Next time he will first consult his playfellows as to whether they wish to be carried off in his tiny white bag.

## A Boy Who Didn't Want to Go to West Point

Nearly one hundred years ago, in a little cottage which stood on the edge of a creek which flowed into the Ohio River, there lived a small boy whose name was Hiram Ulysses Grant. "Hiram out of respect to his grandfather, and Ulysses because it was such a noble name, borne by a great soldier centuries before."

So, after the boy had learned what he could at the district school, he was sent for a while to Maysville, to attend the academy there. A man who had been to college was at the head of the academy, and through him Ulysses learned somewhat of the outside world and the social ways of the people who live in cities.

Among other things, he had to take part in debates. This was very unpleasant to him. To stand up and speak before an audience was very hard for this quiet, modest fellow. He could "do things" when it was necessary, but to show off was another matter.

Ulysses was not much of a scholar; in his early days, he did not care greatly for books. Neither did he take much interest in anything that had to do with war, though his grandfather and great-grandfather had been soldiers. And, yet, during these quiet years of his boyhood on the farm, his father was possibly dreaming of a very different future for his son.

At any rate, he said to Ulysses one day, when the lad was about 17 years old, "Ulysses, I believe you are going to get that appointment."

"What appointment?" was the astonished answer.

"To West Point," said his father. "I have applied for it for you."

Ulysses, generally quiet and easy to manage, declared stoutly that he would not go to West Point, but his father had made up his mind in the matter, and there was no gainsaying it. It seems that a neighbor's son, who was looked upon as a very bright fellow, had received the appointment, but failed in his examinations. Then it was that Mr. Grant applied for his own son.

When Ulysses saw that his father was determined in the matter, he set to work to prepare himself for the examinations. He went to an academy at Ripley, O., and studied faithfully. He showed himself especially good in mathematics. At last he felt himself ready to pass the dreaded examinations.

Even now, however, he was not eager to go to West Point. He loved the quiet farm life and the country rides, and his horses; and he felt that he would rather be a trader than anything else.

There was one thing which he did not like to do—that was to help his father in the tannery. Every part of this work was unpleasant to Ulysses, and he shirked it if possible. His father, seeing this, and finding that his son was always ready to work on the farm, let him have his way and asked less and less of his help in the tannery.

Now, as you already know, Ulysses loved horses dearly. . . . One day a circus came to town, and he went to it with the other village boys. Among the animals was a pony whose mane had been cut off and whose back was so round that it did not seem possible for anyone to sit on it.

"I will give five dollars to the boy who can ride this pony without being thrown off," said the manager of the circus.

Of course, this offer was very attractive, and one boy after another tried to ride the pony. Each one in turn was thrown off, because the pony had been taught all sorts of tricks to make this happen. Ulysses stood by, watching carefully. He said to himself, "I am going to master that pony."

When he was given a chance to

## Maryland Yellowthroat's Admonition

The roadway wound in and out through the middle of the valley—a valley of rolling, slowly curving, fence-crossed knolls and low hilltops and sweeping, dipping hollows, with here and there nestled a bit of swamp marshland, and stretching away in sloping hillsides, dotted here and there with bits of woodland, to the ridge top beyond. Nearly white stone walls and zigzag gray rail fences were everywhere—bush bordered and some nearly hidden by swaying bush tops and thick o'er-grown fence corners. We had sauntered far and paused now for a moment atop a small rise—a bit of hollow just beyond and the hillsides stretching on and on, away on to the ridge top, where broad-crowned tree tops of the woodland peeped over in clumps and stretches between hillside pastures, which slipped over and sloped a short way down the other side, backed by the gently curving sky line of out-stretched distant mountains, just showing o'er-top.

A sweet, ever-active, faintly heard warble, quickly repeated several times, came swinging up to us through the late afternoon stillness from the other side of the bush-bordered wayside pool, in the hollow just below us.

"Quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick," it bubbled and, with a few moments' pause between, was repeated again and again, coming a bit nearer and nearer each time.

"Who is it calling 'quick-i-ly' from the alder bushes just yonder pool?" we asked. "So brightly and clear-toned," we added, hearing more distinctly as our unseen "caller," amid the wayside bushes, approached the hilltop.

"Quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick," he bubbled forth again from the bush-o'er-grown fence corner of the upland pasture, just across the wayside stone wall, lined on either side with rows and clumps of young white birch trees, bush high and full of small bobbing green leaves that rustled lightly in the gentle summer breezes, that came swinging through the tree tops of the woodland far beyond and on across the sloping hillsides and upland pastures and meadowland, touching in successive turn, with gentle pushes, the bush tops clustered and lined here and there.

Again it came from just the other edge of the broad-based clump, close beside us. "Quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly,

quick," in a clear-toned, sweet bright warble rapidly repeated. Quietly we waited and watched and then we had a quick glimpse of him and a moment more saw him quite clearly, as he slipped across a small opening between the bush tops and peeked and looked at us from under a shady leaf cluster for a moment and suddenly was gone again.

"There he is," we said quickly. "He just flitted across that opening; now there he is, on that small twig beneath that leaf cluster, looking at us so brightly. See him! A wee little bird, not quite as large as Song Sparrow of the wayside bush tops, and how quickly and alertly and gracefully he slips and skips here and there. Quite a gay-colored coat as he flashed by, olive-green back, yellow breast and forehead and sides of head black edged with a wee bit of light gray. Bright and pretty and cheery, we think. But he has gone now, though, perhaps, if we wait for a moment or so, he'll appear again. We'd like to ask him about himself and his gay, bright ways," we added.

Quietly we waited for several moments, but the leaf clusters merely bobbed and waved and rustled, and no wee bird of yellow and black and olive-green flashed across or between them. Slowly we sauntered around the edge of the bush clump, looking for the bright "caller" of the wayside bushes.

"Quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick," came from the next edge, o'er-hanging tree tops and wayside bushes. There's Yellow Warbler, olive-yellow back, bright yellow breast streaked on either side with reddish-brown, often slipping and darting among the wayside bush tops; and Redstart, gay, graceful little fellow, black and orange and white, swaying and skipping through the tree tops along the edge of the woodland; and then black and white, Creeping Warbler, black and white streaked coat, slipping and sliding and clinging here and there, up and down, along the trunks and branches of the woodland trees and sturdy bush tops. I hope you have or will meet them sometime.

"But I have been talking to you for quite a long while now, and I must be going to do my 'part' in the Birdland Chorus," he said, and on and on he went through the bush tops and along the thicket's edge, slipping, darting, fluttering on, and, on, graceful, wee, small bird of black and yellow and olive-green, calling back his gay little song, "quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick-i-ly—quick," rapidly repeated again and again.

## Nine A. B.'s

In 1642, when the first commencement was held at Harvard College, there were nine candidates for the degree of A. B.

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—Author Unknown.

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Uses of Trouble

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Apostle Paul wrote to the early Christians at Corinth. "Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake." Of this, Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 200 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings": "The apostle Paul insists on the rare rule in Christian Science that we have chosen for a text; a rule that is susceptible of proof, and is applicable to every stage and state of human existence. The divine Science of this rule is quite as remote from the general comprehension of mankind as are the so-called miracles of our Master, and for the sole reason that it is their basis."

That trouble has its uses, the Christian Scientist soon learns. He does not believe that God knows trouble or that He sends it upon men. His first true knowledge of God reveals to him that God is divine Mind, wholly good, knowing no evil and sending none. Pain and sorrow, however, are a large portion of the belief in the flesh, for the flesh cannot sustain itself against dissolution. To learn that God is not the author of trouble is to learn how to classify it correctly and to see that it can be overcome. But the overcoming includes getting rid of the fleshly mind, and this carnal mind, as Paul names it, cannot be undone in a day. Therefore, if the hard times and trying experiences be turned to good account in the process, they are of value. If the end of Christian experience were comfort in the flesh, Christian Science healing would have accomplished its aim in bodily cure and end there. But the destruction of the fleshly mind with its beliefs of pleasure and pain is the object of Christian healing, and discomfort in materiality, so self-indulgent is the human mind, most quickly drives the individual to seek the law of God. Not because trouble is God-given, not because it in itself is good or here for any good purpose, for it is none of

these, but because it drives humanity to seek its remedy in God, does trouble have its uses.

There is one good rule regarding trouble and this we should adopt. It is to see that we may, by overcoming trouble, be better for it; that we seek in divine law the correction for it; that we surrender the wrong points of view, the self-indulgence, the willfulness, the ignorance, or the fear, which have made the trouble possible. It is a common saying that not what happens to us but the way we take what happens to us determines our happiness or success. So when a man knows that he is better for an encounter with trouble, because in resisting it he learns the falsity of material sense and gains a better understanding of Spirit, then there is nothing that trouble can do to him that will discourage him or get him under, and he comes at length to have no fear of it.

It has been generally believed that God sends trouble to chasten and to purify us. Far different from such a theory is the revelation in Christian Science that God is divine Principle, divine Mind, everywhere present and all powerful, knowing no evil, and that man is His likeness. As spiritual ideas, never born of matter, and knowing no evil, disease, nor death. Yet even so, in the false belief of life in matter, trouble is both chastening and purifying. This difference is clear, however. Under the former teaching a man accepted his trouble with more or less of grace as the case might be, while, under the guidance of Christian Science, a man advances upon his trouble with his understanding of divine Principle, and destroys it. The only possible advantage of trouble, then, is to compel a man to put to use his best understanding of God as Principle, that the trouble may be vanquished. And he who persistently and consistently does this is made better for every encounter with trouble.

## Early Music

The early history of music is "unfortunately wrapped in much obscurity," Lord Avebury writes in "The Pleasures of Life." "The invention of notes is but recent, and tradition in such a matter can tell us but little. So far, however, as musical instruments are concerned, it is probable that percussion came first, then wind instruments, and, lastly, those with strings: first the drum, then the flute and thirdly the lyre."

Various myths have grown up to

explain the origin of music. . . . The old writers and commentators tell us that Pythagoras, "as he was one day meditating on the want of some rule to guide the ear, analogous to what had been used to help the other senses, chanced to pass by a blacksmith's shop. And observing that the hammers, which were four in number, sounded very harmoniously, he had them weighed, and found them to be in the proportion of six, eight, nine and twelve. Upon this he suspended four strings of equal length and thickness, etc., fastened weights in the above-mentioned proportions to each of them respectively, and found that they gave the same sounds that the hammers had done: viz., the fourth, fifth and octave to the gravest tone." However this may be, it would appear that the lyre had at first four strings only: Terpander is said to have given it three more, and an eighth was subsequently added.

"The Chinese indicated the notes by words or their initials. . . . The Greeks also had a name for each note. We have unfortunately no specimens of Greek or Roman, or even of early Christian music. The so-called Gregorian notes were not invented until six hundred years after Gregory. . . . The Monastery of St. Gall possesses a copy of Gregory's Antiphonary, made about the year 780 by a chorister who was sent from Rome to Charlemagne to reform the northern music, and in this the sounds are indicated by 'neumes' from which our notes were gradually developed, being first arranged along one line, to which others were gradually added.

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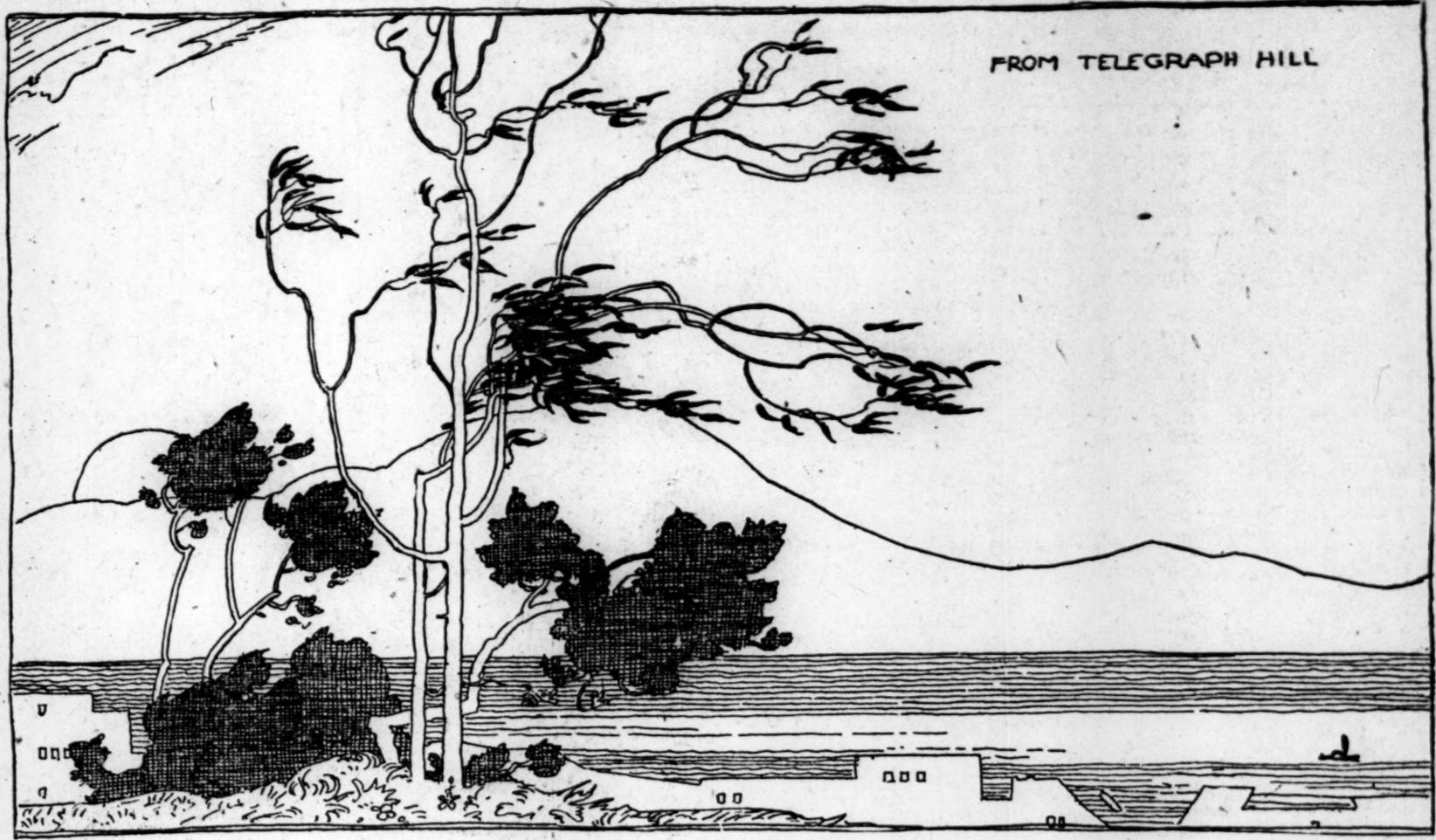
"The most ancient known piece of music for several voices is an English four men's song, "Summer is comen in," which is considered to be at least as early as 1240, and is now in the British Museum.

"In the matter of music Englishmen have certainly deserved well of the world. Even as long ago as 1185 Geraldus Cambrensis, Archdeacon of St. Davids, says: "The Britons do not sing their tunes in unison like the inhabitants of other countries, but in different parts. So that when a company of singers meet to sing, as is usual in this country, as many different parts are heard as there are singers."

## My Nasturtiums

Quaint blossoms with the old fantastic name. By jester christened at some ancient feast. How royally today among the least Considered herbs, it flings its spice and flame. How carelessly wears a velvet of the same Unfathomed red, which ceased when Titan ceased To paint it in the robes of doge and priest. Oh, long lost, loyal red which never came Again to painter's palette—on my sight! It flashes at this moment, trained and poured Through my nasturtiums in the morning light. Like great-souled kings to kingdoms full restored. They stand alone and draw them to their height. And shower me from their stinkless golden hoard.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Telegraph Hill, San Francisco

Telegraph Hill is one of those eories, found often in the midst of cities, which command a circular panorama of immense proportions, with the town itself as center. The broad and placid waters of the bay flow about two sides of the hill, and the white and gray houses climb their seven hills, on the others. Tonight the sunset is flaming with intensest orange, burnishing with ruddy bronze

the rattling plumes of the eucalyptus trees which crown the hill, but warming no single side of the pale houses that glisten between their trunks. The city, far below, is already in the cold half-light of evening. Toward Berkeley the ferries move slowly back and forth like phosphorescent water-beetles over the wide bay that may well have given to Whistler the secret of that pearly gray of his, scarcely

blue, washed and rewash'd it seems, with some clear silvery light that lingered on in the furrows of the liquid paint, imprisoned there when it dried.

The lights of the bay-cities twinkle down the placid coast toward San Raphael, half lost in a moony haze.

But at this point all changes. The lights of Sausalito come into view, sputtering about the feet of Mt. Tam-

alpais with pyrotechnic sharpness. This way lurks romance. Tamalpais, heavily purple, reclines against a sky of flame that burns with southern ardor behind the black plumes, swept and torn over it in ether's black by the roaring wind. Surely the roaring forties, these great floods of frantic air hurled in out of the sea.

To one accustomed to the rather tame weather of Europe, there is something terrifically momentous and absurdly fine in the insistent and unvaried tearing of the wind through a clear sky flaming into night. All the tropical stories one has read rush up to color the impression and the dry rattle of the long tongue-like leaves blown about pale trunks, recalls the weird dryness and hardness of palm-growth and the more scaly and thorny queerness of cactus and thorn. These things are rightly banged about by the trade winds. Between the black leaves as they swing, shoot vivid bows of violet light, pale and hard, from the arc lamps far below; and again the scarlet light on a wharf pierces through, and the smoldering orange windows of the Italian quarter.

## "My Ain Countree"

"The young Scotchman had just joined the guests. These, in addition to the respectable master-tradesmen occupying the seats of privilege in the bow-windows and its neighborhood, included an inferior set at the unlighted end, whose seats were mere benches against the wall," writes Thomas Hardy in "The Mayor of Casterbridge."

"Among the latter Elizabeth-Jane noticed some of those personages who had stood outside the windows of the King's Arms."

"While thus furtively making her survey, the opening words of a song greeted her ears from behind the settle, in a melody and accent of peculiar charm. There had been some singing before she came down; and now the Scotchman had made himself so soon at home that, at the request of some of the master-tradesmen, he, too, was favoring the room with a diry.

"Elizabeth-Jane was fond of music; she could not help pausing to listen, and the longer she listened the more she was enraptured. She had never heard any singing like this, and it was evident that the majority of the audience had not heard such frequently, for they were attentive to a much greater degree than usual. . . . The singer himself grew emotional, till she could imagine a tear in his eye as the words went on:

"It's hame, and it's hame, hame fal would I be,  
Oh hame, hame, hame to my ain countree!  
There's an eye that ever weeps, and  
a fair face will be fair,  
As I pass through Annan Water with  
my bonnie bands again;  
When the flower is in the bud, and the  
leaf upon the tree,  
The lark shall sing me hame to my  
ain countree!"

"There was a burst of applause, and a deep silence which was even more eloquent than the applause."

"'Twas not amiss—not at all amiss!" muttered Christopher Coney, who was also present. And removing his pipe a finger's breadth from his lips, he said aloud, "Draw on with the next verse, young gentleman, please."

"Yes. Let's have it again, stranger," said the glazier, a stout, bucket-headed man, with a white apron rolled up around his waist. "Folks don't lift up their hearts like that in this part of the world." And turning aside, he said in undertones, "Who is the young man—Scotch, d'ye say?"

"Yes, straight from the mountains of Scotland, I believe," replied Coney.

"Young Farfrae repeated the last verse. It was plain that nothing so pathetic had been heard at the Three Mariners for a considerable time. The difference of accent, the excitability of the singer, the intense local feeling, and the seriousness with which he worked himself up to a climax, surprised this set of worthies, who were only too prone to shut up their emotions with caustic words.

"Danged if our country down here is worth singing about like that!" continued the glazier, as the Scotchman again melodized with a dying fall, "My ain countree!"

"What did ye come away from yer own country for, young master, if ye be so wondred about it?" inquired Christopher Coney, from the background, with the tone of a man who preferred the original subject. "Faith, it wasn't worth your while on our account, for, as Master Billy Wills says, we be bruckle folk here—the best o' us hardly honest sometimes, what with hard winters, and so many mouths to fill, and . . . little tatties so terrible small to fill 'em with. We don't think about flowers and fair faces, not we—except in the shape o' cauliflower and pigs' chaps."

"But, no!" said Donald Farfrae, gazing round into their faces with earnest concern; "the best o' ye hardly honest—not that surely? None o' ye has been stealing what didn't belong to him?"

"Lord! no, no!" said Solomon Longways, smiling grimly. "That's only his random way o' speaking. 'A was always such a man of under-thoughts.' (And reprovingly towards Christopher.) 'Don't ye be so over-familiar with a gentleman that ye know nothing of and that's traveled a'most from the North Pole.'

"Christopher Coney was silenced,

and as he could get no public sympathy, he mumbled his feelings to himself: "Be dazed, if I loved my country half as well as the young feller do. I'd live by claning my neighbor's pigsties afore I'd go away! For my part I've no more love for my country than I have for Botany Bay."

"Come," said Longways; "let the young man draw onward with his ballet, or we shall be here all night."

"That's all of it," said the singer apologetically.

"Soul of my body, then we'll have another!" said the general dealer."

"Let him breathe—let him breathe, Mother Cuxson. He hasn't got his second wind yet," said the master glazier.

"Oh yes, but I have!" exclaimed the young man; and he at once rendered "O Nannie" with faultless modulations, and another or two of the like sentiment, winding up at their earnest request with "Auld Lang Syne."

"By this time he had completely taken possession of the hearts of the Three Mariners' inmates, including even old Coney. Notwithstanding an occasional odd gravity which awoke their sense of the ludicrous for the moment, they began to view him through a golden haze which the tone of his mind seemed to raise around him. Casterbridge had sentiment—Casterbridge had romance; but this stranger's sentiment was of differing quality."

"And are you going to bide in Casterbridge, sir?" Mrs. Stannidge asked.

"Ah-no," said the Scotchman, with melancholy fatality in his voice, "I'm only passing through! I am on my way to Bristol, and on frae to foreign parts."

"We be truly sorry to hear it," said Solomon Longways. "We can ill afford to lose tureful wynd-pipes like yours when they fall among us. And verily, to mak' acquaintance with a man a come from so far, from the land o' perpetual snow, as we may say, where wolves and wild boars and other dangerous animalcules be as common as blackbirds hereabout—why, 'tis a thing we can't do every day; and there's good sound information for bide-at-homes like we when such a man opens his mouth."

"Nay, but ye mistake my country," said the young man, looking round upon them with tragic fixity, till his eye lighted up and his cheek kindled with a sudden enthusiasm to right their errors. "There are not perpetual snow and wolves at all in it!—except snow in winter, and—well—a little in summer just sometimes, and a 'gaberlunzie' or two stalking about here and there, if ye may call them dangerous. Eh, but you should take a summer jauney to Edinboro', and Arthur's Seat, and all round there, and then go to the lochs, and all the Highland scenery—in May and June—and ye would never say 'tis the land of wolves and perpetual snow!"

"Of course not—it stands to reason," said Buzzford. "Tis barren ignorance that leads to such words. He's a simple home-spun man, that never was fit for good company—think nothing of him, sir."

"And do ye carry your flock bed, and your quilt, and your crock, and your bit of chinney? or do ye go in bare bones, as I may say?" inquired Christopher Coney.

"I've sent on my luggage—though it isn't much; for the voyage is long."

"Donald's eyes dropped into a remote gaze as he added: "But I said to myself, 'Never a one of the prizes of life will I come by unless I undertake it!' and I decided to go."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Of a Different Stamp

ONE of the announced and, indeed, one of the principal purposes of the so-called Peoples Council, so recently and so ingloriously foiled in its seditious projects, was to undertake to prove that organized labor in the United States was opposed to the draft and to other war policies of the Government, and in favor of a peace without annexations or indemnities; that is, such a peace as would be welcome to Germany. The promoters and managers of the undertaking claimed to have won over to the Workmen's Council, organized especially for the accommodation of secessionists from the American Federation of Labor, thousands of men who had been, but were no longer, followers and supporters of Samuel Gompers. These thousands, the pacifists asserted, were no longer followers of Samuel Gompers, because that leader favored both the prosecution and the winning of the war in which the country was engaged, and was adverse to peace on any terms save those which the United States and its allies might regard as satisfactory. The Peoples Council, with the accomplishment of its purposes in view, proposed to hold a great national convention of its members and sympathizers in Minneapolis during the first four days of this month. The Governor of Minnesota warned it to keep out of the State. The organization sought hospitality elsewhere, and was everywhere, save in an obscure corner of Chicago's West Side, denied a refuge. Its boasted thousands dwindled to dozens. Its boasted influence vanished into thin air.

But, at a time when it was using money and printer's ink freely, and when it was threatening to attract a goodly percentage of the professional malcontents of the country, it was deemed wise by loyalists in the ranks of organized labor, and in socialistic and radical movements, to meet it with a counterblast. The result was the formation of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and the decision to hold a convention in Minneapolis immediately following that of the Peoples Council. The program of the latter went all awry; as may be seen by the news reports, the program of the former is being carried out smoothly and successfully.

The character of the respective organizations has made the difference in the public attitude toward each inevitable. The one was pro-German, the other is pro-American; the one was disloyal in its aims and purposes, the other is loyal; the one was looking mainly to the advantage of the country's enemies, the other places the interests of the United States and its allies above every other consideration; the one wants the war brought to a close so that those responsible for it may escape their just deserts, the other wants the war won by those upon whom it was imposed, so that the settlement may be equitable and complete.

The Peoples Council should be thanked for the great service it has unintentionally rendered the nation in arousing the latent patriotism of a great body of Americans heretofore apparently so absorbed in trade or class controversy as to be forgetful of the larger obligations of citizenship. In Minneapolis, as a consequence of the recent awakening, is a body of men at variance, in many respects, with the conservative opinion of the times, but heartily in sympathy with the national cause, and determined that nothing shall come between them and duty to their country until the war for democracy is won. Among them, assuredly, may be found many differences of opinion on social, economic, and industrial subjects, but they are as one on the paramount question of the hour.

The Government can look confidently to the great element of the industrial population that is represented in the Minneapolis convention for all the moral and material aid it may require in carrying to a successful conclusion the campaign upon which it has just entered for the suppression of sedition in the I. W. W. and in other organizations subject to pro-German influences. The overwhelming majority of the wage-earners in the United States are loyal to the nation, and are completely out of sympathy with every form of treasonable conspiracy. They are as free from the taint of sedition now as they were from the taint of anarchy thirty years ago. They have nothing in common, sentimentally or otherwise, with those who, on the pretense of devotion to the interests of the worker, or on the pretense of devotion to peace, or on any pretense whatsoever, would strike at the roots of free government, or attempt to undermine the foundations of the Republic.

While, in common with all good citizens and progressive thinkers, they are far from accepting, in complacent contentment, certain existing economic and industrial conditions, they realize that in the United States every reform essential to human happiness is possible through legitimate agitation and legal process, and that social wrong can exist within the borders of the country only so long as it is accepted or tolerated by the majority.

This attitude of the industrial class of the nation was reflected clearly by Samuel Gompers, in his speech at Minneapolis, yesterday, pledging the united support of the American Federation of Labor to the Government. The conspiracy to create disaffection among the wage earners of the United States has failed ignominiously. It will be found, when the seditious organizations are suppressed, that the sum total of them constitutes but an infinitesimal part of the working force of the country.

### Italy's Changed Views of the War

One of the most interesting questions in Italy, at the moment, is the change which has come over the country, within the last year, in regard to the war. This change has been noticed by many, and it could hardly be better summed up than it was, recently, in an article by

Signor Tovini in the *Unita*. Signor Tovini is a clericalist, and, for that reason, a member of the "neutral" party which from the very first opposed Italy's entrance into the war. Today he stands aghast at what he regards as the devastating changes which have come about in Italy's view of the war. "In the first instance," he says, "we make war to gain for Italy her natural boundaries, and in the second instance, for the liberation of oppressed nations, and now thirdly, we make war for the democratization of states."

The summary is just enough. In the early days of the struggle in Europe, most Italians were naturally neutral. They had just emerged from a war of their own with Turkey, and they knew from hard experience just exactly what war meant. There was in Italy, however, the great ambition of the Irredentist, and, once the Triple Alliance was practically broken by Italy's failure to come to the help of her allies against the Entente Powers, the floodgates of the Irredentist ambition were opened wide. Thereafter, over many months, there followed the long-drawn-out struggle between the neutral party and the war party, the efforts of the former being everywhere supplemented by those unseen influences at Rome, with which every one who has any knowledge of Italian politics is familiar. Finally, the war party won the day, and Italy entered the war with "Italia Irredenta" as a war cry. Within less than six months, however, a great change had come over popular thought. Italy was disillusioned. Her troops had perpetrated no triumphal march into Trieste, the Trentino was still in the hands of the Austrians, and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of any change. A period of almost complete stagnation followed, on the surface at any rate. It was, however, more apparent than real. Italy continued her work, and, as the intentions and purpose of Germany became more apparent, as the submarine warfare drew more nations together in a bond of common indignation, Italy began to see her ambitions in the Trentino and elsewhere as, after all, only of secondary consideration. Her statesmen began to speak, as did the statesmen of many other countries, of the war for humanity, and, finally, when Russia rose in revolt against autocracy, and the United States entered the great struggle on the side of the Allies, Italy did not fail to show in many unmistakable ways that she, too, participated in the general recognition that the war was, indeed, as Signor Tovini declared, a war for "the democratization of states."

### Choosing a Profession in Spain

ONE of the curious consequences of the social revolution which is going on steadily, albeit still very much below the surface, in Spain, is the increasing difficulty experienced by the upper classes in deciding on a profession for their sons. In the old days there was never any doubt about the matter. These sons were all destined to "serve the State" directly in some capacity. The most favored capacity was, of course, the army, until the number of officers in the Spanish Army, in proportion to the number of men, became almost a byword. But if it was not the army, then it was the civil service, and if neither of these two was possible, then it could only be one or the other of the liberal professions, the most popular being that of the lawyer.

The practice is still being continued, but difficulties in the way of achievement steadily accumulate, as first one department of state and then another is "modernized." Thus, as was pointed out in a recent article on the subject, at the Segovia Military Academy, a short time ago, no fewer than 859 boys presented themselves for the examination for 25 places; whilst at the school of infantry there were more than 2000 competitors for 300 places. The universities are turning out a constant stream of lawyers, far more, in fact, than can ever get cases; whilst the competitive examinations for the civil service have done away with the "influence of ministers," which at one time counted for much.

In these circumstances, certain Spanish-parents are beginning to be filled with serious misgivings. The fact of the matter is, however, that Spain is only going through what several other countries have gone and are still going through, as they work towards a realization of the fact that all useful labor is honorable labor, and that it is as impossible as it is absurd to make any distinctions in the matter of dignity. Señor Luis Araujo-Costa summed up the situation accurately enough when he said that, in other countries, where industry and commerce were more developed than in Spain, young men were admitted to occupations thrown open by the great industrial houses to those who were qualified "by intelligence, honesty and industry," and that in Spain this door was almost closed.

As Spain develops commercially and industrially, however, a great change, it is tolerably safe to predict, will come over popular thought on the question of labor, and many barriers will be broken down and swept away which, at the present time, interpose themselves between the son of the grandee and a useful and honorable calling.

### Elihu Root Sounds an Alarm

ELIHU ROOT was addressing the conference of bar association delegates, an organization allied with the American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Monday last, when he said: "As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk about peace and security of a democracy with Germany still competent to pursue its career of domination." Mr. Root has had exceptional opportunities for the study of German aspirations and German methods, during the last few months, and the result is a conviction on his part that every phase of Teutonic ambition and Teutonic aggression is menacing to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of humanity. So long as there exists a great and powerful military autocracy which has the purpose of securing domination by military force, he told his brother lawyers, so long republics, democracies, countries which preserve individual freedom and individual rights, countries which

subordinate government to freedom, must be at the mercy of autocracy.

Members of the legal profession, by reason of their frequent and intimate contact with other people, have it in their power to sound the alarm broadcast. Each member, he urges, should exert every influence he possesses over his clients, friends, and associates in the community, in the direction of making them see how menacing is the situation. "We are in the fight," he says, "and the stake for which we fight is liberty, and it is our bar that stands at the door through which oppression would enter." It is easy to see, he holds, that, with the domination of a military system which subordinates the law, makes the bar but a cog to an administrative system of government, and leaves to the bench no independence, everything which lawyers have contended for of individual liberty, and the supremacy of the law over executive power, will be attacked and destroyed if the United States and its allies do not succeed in this war.

The former Secretary of State, Senator, and chief of the mission to Russia; is not given to sounding alarms without cause. No man is better acquainted than he with the resources and potentialities of the United States; but, on the other hand, few men have a clearer knowledge than he of the difficulties that must be encountered and overcome before the task upon which the United States has entered can be accomplished. His earnest, almost impassioned, appeal to the lawyers of the country to let the magnitude of that task be known to their clients, friends, and associates, shows how deeply concerned is he lest public opinion should become careless or indifferent.

"We are in the fight, and the stake for which we fight is liberty," he told his brother lawyers, after they had honored him with the chairmanship of their conference, and he followed this up by saying, in substance: "We have no more important business on hand today than that of grinding this fact into the consciousness of everybody with whom we come in contact."

No man in the United States, no matter what his calling, will make a mistake in taking Mr. Root's words home to himself. If democracy is not to be destroyed, and if all that goes with it is not to be lost, then the war must be won.

### Halton Feast

IT is not that Halton is an important place. It is, in fact, only a village, and the traveler who takes the road to York from the great city near by, and passes through it, as he would when some three miles on his way, would hardly give it more than the scantiest notice. To be sure, he would have it in view for some time before he came to it. He would see the spire of the village church high up, on the top of Halton Hill poking up amidst a belt of green trees, whilst the sign board on the tollhouse by the crossroads at the foot would tell him that Halton was two miles away. Then, as the hill surmounted, he finally passed through the long, straggling village street, with its wonderful variety of inns, telling of the days when Halton was a great coaching place, he would notice, maybe, the strange admixture of the old and the new to be seen everywhere. He would have something more than a suspicion that people from the great city behind him had discovered Halton. He would look down side roads, all too evidently being "developed." He would see villas erected or in course of erection; whilst, ever and again, a new building, such as the branch of a bank in the great city, would tell of growing prosperity.

On the whole, however, he would, as has been said, be inclined to dismiss Halton with but scant notice. And yet, he would be wrong. The fact is, of course, that Halton was Halton long before the great city near by was so much as a village, and it is this fact that gives so much importance to Halton Feast. Halton has had a feast, just about now in September, for centuries. For centuries Halton Feast has been a waymark in the life of the countryside. It has fixed the position of great happenings and of little happenings. Anything at all that happened within reasonable distance of September was dated from its relation to Halton Feast—so many weeks before or so many weeks afterwards. And it was not only so in Halton and the immediate countryside, but in the great city, also. To be sure, nowadays a new generation has grown up that knows not Halton; but there are hundreds and thousands of people who still hold Halton Feast as a landmark, just as they do Christmas, or August Bank Holiday. "Ah allus sez to mesell that t' summer's over when it coomes ta 'Alton Feast." Halton is, of course, in Yorkshire.

And so it comes about, when the day arrives, that bills reminding people of Halton Feast will be displayed in the great city. The tramways will lay themselves out to convey as large a number of people as possible to the nearest point to the village on the hill, sure that there the strangest variety of vehicles will be waiting to convey the visitors to the village itself. The railway companies will do the same, whilst amidst the bustle and traffic of the great city will be seen waggonettes, charabancs, and, nowadays, motor vehicles of all kinds, displaying prominently the legend, "Halton Feast All the Way 1s." And it is harvest time and dahlia time, and the air, even of the great city, is fresh with the special joyousness of September. And so, all the day, hundreds go out all the way for one shilling. All the day, Halton, gay with bunting, is receiving its visitors. The sound of music is in the air; whilst, over at the fair ground, is all the fun of the fair, and all its strange medley of sounds.

It is a great meeting place. "Nay, lad, Ah haven't seen tha sin last feast!" or "Hey, missus, ere we are again!" are exclamations often heard. Then in the evening, when the flower show is over and the various other attractions have had their day, come the fireworks, and, as the shadows fall and the glare of the great city lights up the sky away to the west, the little village on the hill, by means of many rockets cast up into the darkness and many terrific explosions, reminds its great neighbor and all the countryside of its presence. And then, as the last rocket gives place to the stars, and the last wagonette

has taken the road downhill, all the way back again for one shilling, Halton settles down to be its old quiet self, once more, for another year.

### Notes and Comments

IT HAS been said that every situation can be reduced to a point of view. And if you take the case of the trenches in Flanders, at the present moment, you ought to have no difficulty in making out your case. A British "Tommy" was asked by an officer recently, after a day of hideous bombardment, what his sensations were. "When I woke up at 6 o'clock," he replied, "I thought something unusual was happening. By 8, I was beginning to be disturbed. By 10, I was fair fed up with it. By 11, I was just disgusted. At 12, I pulled my helmet over my head, and went to sleep again."

M. BRYAN is only human, and, if he smiles upon learning that the Philippine peso now has a greater intrinsic than face value, who can blame him? To complete his joy, however, the long-desired cartwheel dollar, still circulating in the Middle West of the United States at par, should command a premium from Eastern visitors.

GUSTAVE HERVÉ brought it on himself, or, rather, on Paris. At the time of a recent London air raid, he complained bitterly that all the German attentions were for the British capital, and that Paris appeared to be neglected. The other night, when already quite a number of nightcaps were reposing on pillows, the warning shriek of the siren was heard. The first thought of the Parisians was for Gustave. Il va être satisfait notre Gustave, muttered the nightcaps, as they hung out of windows, or gathered in the portes-cochères. But it was a false alarm, happily for Gustave, since he probably would have been told to hold his tongue in future!

THE popular salutation, in the United States West, to the Peoples Council pacifists has been, "Move on, and keep moving!" Apparently, they were wanted nowhere, save by the sheriffs and police, and then only for temporary detention.

ALTHOUGH potatoes are coming down rapidly in price in England, now that the allotments are bringing in their store, it is doubtful whether they will reach the glorious minimum attained just a hundred years ago. "Excellent new potatoes," ran a news item in a well-known provincial paper of those days, "were selling in our market, on Saturday last, upon the reduced terms of six shillings the load."

THERE is a touch of the Pickwickian in a recently reported Missouri incident. A man in that State brought to a newspaper office a bone which he said he had found while excavating in a sand bank hard by. Twenty feet of sand had, he averred, covered it, for how long a time he did not, but would like to know. Hence he consulted the editor, who, upon examination of the relic, declared that he had bought a good many bones just like the one under consideration, in neighboring butchers' shops, paying as high as 30 cents a pound for them.

ORDERS have been issued to the effect that gates at all railroad grade crossings in New York State shall henceforth be lowered at midnight, after which hour automobiles and other vehicles will be permitted to cross the tracks only by requesting right of passage. Some of our contemporaries hail this as a desirable arrangement. They forget, evidently, that the highways belong to the people, and that the railroad companies have as little right to close them, at any time of day or night, as they have to make the crossing of them perilous. There is but one solution for the railroad grade crossing, and that lies in its elimination.

IT now appears that the exportation of Dutch flower bulbs to the United States is not to be prohibited, as reported. The rumored embargo grew out of the fact that tulip, hyacinth, and narcissus bulbs had proved to be good milk-producing fodder for cows, and were being used thus on a wholesale scale in Germany. Holland prefers to make use of the bulbs for fodder purposes herself, but countries in which the bulbs are used normally will not be denied a supply. The hint contained here may prove valuable to those on the western side of the Atlantic who have been wondering what use could be made of surplus dahlia bulbs.

IT is much easier to explain where the muskmelon gets the name of cantaloupe than it is to answer some other questions about it, as, for instance, If the Rocky Ford cantaloupe seldom comes from Rocky Ford, where under the sun does it come from, as a general thing? The muskmelon is of Armenian origin. Its seeds were planted in Cantalupi, Italy, about four centuries ago. Previously it had not been regarded as an edible. There are times, even in the present period, when people hesitate to regard it, and this is another thing which Mr. Hoover will perhaps have to look into, when he has leisure.

JOHN SPARGO, who, some time ago, refused to continue his affiliation with the Socialist Party if its councils were to be dominated by the pro-German element, finds it necessary to explain that the party should not now be judged and condemned because of the efforts, now regarded as unsuccessful, of that element to control the loyalist element. Why should Mr. Spargo feel that the party in which he is particularly interested is in need of this special defense? The permeating influence of pro-Germanism seems to be equally apparent in other political parties, the members of which give no intimation that they are offended because of it.

HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, no doubt, thought he was saying a very cutting thing when he recently spoke of American shirtsleeve diplomacy. The sneer at that kind of diplomacy has long since ceased to be effective. It is not so much to the point, now, whether diplomacy is or is not in shirtsleeves, as whether the sleeves of the diplomatist, shirt or coat, are clean.